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The Pyongyang Times

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Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives

Messages from Many Countries of the World on the Occasion of the "Week of International Solidarity for Supporting the National-Liberation Struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American Peoples"

Messages addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and close friend of the tri-continental peoples, were adopted at a meeting of the Pakistan Asian-African People's Solidarity Organisation held on the occasion of the "week of international solidarity for supporting the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples," at a meeting of Asian, African and Latin American students, postgraduates and workers in Berlin and at meetings of Asian, African and Latin American students studying in many countries of the world including the Soviet Union.

A message adopted at a meeting of Asian, African and Latin American students studying in the Soviet Union points out:

Representing the unanimous will of the tri-continental youth and students fighting against imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism and for national independence and liberation, we attendants of this meeting express the most heartfelt gratitude and highest respect to you, the great Leader of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their national-liberation struggle, who indicated the bright road and set forth the brilliant strategy for the national liberation struggle of the tri-continental peoples and actively supports and encourages them in their struggle and always inspires them to victory.

The message quotes the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."**

It notes:

Your brilliant strategy based on profound scientific analysis and a wealth of revolutionary practice is being actively applied today to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., national-liberation struggle of the tri-continental peoples and it serves as a powerful weapon and a source of inspiration in the revolutionary struggle of the peoples against the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists.

The message further says:

The 15-year-long arduous yet heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the guidance of you, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution, for the liberation of the fatherland and national independence and the tremendous successes registered by the Korean people after liberation by brilliantly materializing your great idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, its embodiment, serve as a living example and priceless treasure for the tri-continental peoples in their struggle for their countries' liberation and national independence.

The message adopted at a meeting of the Pakistan Asian-African People's Solidarity Organization notes:

The U.S. imperialists are now whipping together more closely the Southeast Asian satellites and the Japanese militarists to start an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. For this, these bastards fabricated the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" to line up the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea, through which they opened the road to the reinvasion of South Korea for the Japanese militarists.

The message goes on:

The Pakistan Asian-African People's Solidarity Organization and the entire people of Pakistan are firmly convinced that the U.S. imperialists will sustain a more ignominious and irretrievable defeat at the hands of the Korean people under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, should they aggravate the situation and start another aggressive war, refusing to draw a serious lesson from the disgraceful defeat they suffered in the past Korean war.

The message adopted at a meeting of Asian, African and Latin American students, postgraduates and workers in Berlin points out:

We deem it our happiness and pride to have as our friend the Korean people who maintain the most resolute stand in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and are valiantly fighting on its foremost front.

Quoting Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching on forming the broadest anti-U.S. united front, thoroughly isolating U.S. imperialism and collectively dealing blows to U.S. imperialism and his teaching on the strategy of struggle of small countries for defeating U.S. imperialism, the message notes:

This line is the programmatic guide the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and all the revolutionary peoples fighting for national liberation and national independence should steadfastly adhere to.

The message adopted at a solidarity meeting of Asian, African and Latin American students studying in the Rumanian Socialist Republic points out:

We youth and students of the three continents will actively contribute toward the cause of hastening the final ruin of imperialism by cementing friendship and solidarity among the youth and students of the three continents and unfolding more forcefully the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism, upholding your teachings that all the anti-imperialist regions, countries, parties, people, and forces should strengthen militant solidarity in every way.

The message further says:

We vehemently denounce the atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their lackeys, who are brutally suppressing and murdering South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic youth and students. We express resolute support for and firm militant solidarity with the South Korean people and youth and students who are stubbornly waging all forms of struggle including the revolutionary armed guerilla struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs for the liberation of South Korea from the yoke of colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the victory of the revolution and for the independent unification of their country.

The message adopted at a friendship meeting of students of Asia, Africa and Latin America studying at universities and high schools of Syria reads:

Fifteen years ago the Korean people, under your leadership, defeated the troops of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their satellites and recently they compelled the U.S. imperialists to apologize to the Korean people for the aggressive and piratic acts of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which had perpetrated espionage acts against small countries for long.

This is a great victory of the line of self-defence based on your brilliant strategy and tactics. This is also a victory of all the revolutionary peoples of the world which smashed to pieces the myth about the so-called "invincibility" of U.S. imperialism.

The message adopted at a meeting of Asian, African students studying in Algeria says:

We believe that your words: **"Even small countries can defeat big enemy, once they establish *Juche*, unite the masses of the people and valiantly rise in battle despite sacrifice"** are a truth of our times that has been substantiated in practical life.

The message adopted at a meeting of Asian and African students studying in Iraq says that Comrade Kim Il Sung is indeed a beacon and prophet for the peoples making revolution. It points out:

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* and revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and thorough line of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the successes the Korean people have attained in all the political, economic and military fields are a living example and the most precious guide to action for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

The message also emphasizes: Comrade Kim Il Sung's strategy that small countries should join efforts in limbing U.S. imperialism is a revolutionary and brilliant strategy of struggle which gives firm confidence in victory to the revolutionary peoples of the whole world who have risen up in the anti-imperialist struggle and the greatest and most brilliant strategy of our times that has enriched the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

In conclusion the message says:

We extend undivided support and militant solidarity to the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, its ally, and for driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and unifying the country.

A message addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung was also adopted at a meeting of university students of the Congo(B), Central Africa, Gabon, Chad, Angola and Senegal studying in the Congo(B).

Quoting Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching on limbing U.S. imperialism, the message points out: This teaching is a great strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle for directing the spearhead of attack to and limbing the U.S. imperialists who are the most barbarous and ferocious in the present times; it is the beacon of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the most brilliant theoretical and practical strategy of struggle in our times indicating concrete ways of struggle to the world revolutionary peoples.

The message goes on:

Now the peoples of the countries making revolution are looking up to Your Excellency Premier as the beacon and standard-bearer of the revolution for your outstanding theoretical and practical contribution to the world revolution.

In conclusion the message says:

We whole-heartedly wish Your Excellency Premier, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, good health and a long life for the independent unification of Korea and the final triumph of the revolution, for the complete victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and for the victory of the world revolution.

Youth Shock-Brigade Members Are Resolved to Arm More Firmly with the Great Revolutionary Ideas of the Leader and to Rise as One in a Fight to Capture All Major Heights of the Seven-Year Plan

National Meeting of Active Members of Youth Shock-Brigade Held

A National Meeting of Active Members of Youth Shock-Brigade was held in Pyongyang between March 22 and 23 amid the profound trust and great solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The meeting was held amid the grandiose circumstances in which the whole nation is seething with the revolutionary enthusiasm to scale all the main heights of the Seven-Year Plan, upholding the report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, at the Conference of the Party and the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by him and his report delivered at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. It discussed the militant tasks of the entire youths and youth shock-brigade, the miliant reserves of the Party and youg revolutionary fighters to thoroughly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and further enhance the vanguard role of youth by coming out as one in the heroic labour struggle for scaling all the main heights of the Seven-Year Plan and thereby add lustre to the honour of being the reserves of the Party.

Respectfully placed, wreathed in fragrant flowers, on the platform was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, who has led our revolution solely along the one road of victory pulling through in person all storms, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and nation for

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FROM COMRADE KIM IL SUNG'S REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES DURING THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

The Pyongyang Times *carried in many instalments "Revolutionary Family of Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Revolutionary Activities in His Early Years," as its first undertaking to introduce the 40-odd-year brilliant revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, genius-military strategist, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.*

Our paper from the current issue introduces part of the great revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung covering over 15 years from the time he set forth the line of armed struggle and organized and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle until he achieved victory in this struggle.

Editorial Board

Founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Chief of the Korean people and the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution, put forward in 1930 the great line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, a scientific line on the Korean revolution built on the thorough stand of *Juche* and personally founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, and thus ushered in a new, great era of revolution that marked an epoch-making turn in the development of the communist movement in Korea and the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our people.

The Korean people had launched, in various forms, the struggles against Japanese imperialism before and after its occupation of Korea.

With the spread of Marxism-Leninism in the 1920's the working-class movement, peasant movement and other mass movements were unfolded extensively in our country, and between the late 1920's and the early 1930's the violent advance of the Korean people became more pronounced.

But, all these struggles sustained repeated failures because of lack of guidance by an outstanding leader of the revolution and by Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics, and because of the brutal suppression by Japanese imperialism and of their own weakness.

Korean traditional painting: "Comrade Kim Il Sung Proclaiming the Founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army"

In those days when the fascist suppression of the Korean people by Japanese imperialism was intensified as never before and even the slightest possibility of legal activities was obliterated, it was imperative to develop the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of the Korean people into an armed struggle, a struggle of the most active and highest form, in order to defeat Japanese imperialism and win the freedom and liberation of the fatherland.

It was only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people that the most serious and pressing task confronting the Korean revolution could be carried out brilliantly.

On the basis of his scientific analysis and review of the historical experience and lessons of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle he had long conceived, after his release from the Kirin prison in the spring of 1930.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said with regard to this line:

"Our immediate goal is to overthrow the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieve Korea's liberation and independence. But, Japanese imperialism, the target in our struggle, is a robber armed to the teeth... It, therefore, won't quit Korea of its own accord. Who should, then, make Korea independent? We can never win independence with foreign aid..."

"The only way is to fight down Japanese imperialism on the strength of us Koreans themselves. For this, we should wage an armed struggle..."

The line of anti-Japanese armed struggle laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the solely correct revolutionary line imbued with the thoroughgoing idea of *Juche* that the armed counter-revolutionary forces could be defeated only by the revolutionary armed forces and the Korean revolution should be accomplished independently by the strength and struggle of the Koreans themselves.

This line alone could lend organisation and consciousness to the then surging violent struggle of workers and peasants and develop it into an organized, active struggle. And this was the only correct line making it possible to overthrow robber Japanese imperialism and win the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom of the people under the then condition in which Japanese imperialism was intensifying suppression as never before.

This revolutionary line could be charted only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, who already conceived it in the early days of his revolutionary activities and had put it into practice.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who planned the future of the Korean revolution in the great storm of revolution, elucidated even practical ways to implement the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle built thoroughly on the stand of *Juche*, which was a creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on revolutionary war.

To launch an armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward, before all else, the line of founding the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army to be in direct charge of the armed struggle and become the leading forces in the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of the Korean people. As for the form of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he taught that it should assume the form of guerilla warfare, relying on the active support from the masses of the people and geographical conditions favourable for staging military operations, in view of the fact that it had to fight the formidable Japanese imperialists. He also expounded brilliantly that the anti-Japanese armed struggle should be the main form of struggle capable of leading all other movements of the masses under the conditions where our country had been reduced to a complete colony of Japanese imperialism, and, accordingly, the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army should be a powerful political army of the revolution and the leading forces of the revolution capable of exercising general leadership over the struggle of the broad masses of the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only set forth the line of armed struggle and concrete ways to implement it but also personally conducted energetic revolutionary activities to put them into practice.

He pushed ahead first with the preparations for forming the Korean Revolutionary Army, to unfold an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized in the summer of 1930 the Korean Revolutionary Army with the Communists as the core whom he had reared for many years through the "Korean Young Communist League" and the "Anti-imperialist Youth League" formed and guided personally by him in the early days of his revolutionary activities and launched a struggle to secure arms.

Having formed the Korean Revolutionary Army, he dispatched its men into the homeland and various parts of central Manchuria to conduct armed operations, and carried on underground activities to build up the revolutionary forces personally travelling vast urban and rural areas.

As a result, communist organizations and revolutionary mass organizations expanded to many districts of east Manchuria and tens of thousands of people rallied around them.

Along with this, such semi-military organizations as the Red Guards and the Juvenile Vanguards were formed extensively and they conducted vigorous activities to defend the revolutionary organizations and the revolutionary masses.

Meanwhile, Comrade Kim Il Sung carried on the fight for organizing armed detachments in parallel with that for securing arms.

It was really a difficult job to obtain arms in those days when Japanese imperialism stationed its military forces everywhere from urban and rural districts down to remote and secluded places in the mountains to subject people to white terror.

At the Sungkiang meeting of the leading functionaries of mass organisations held at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the stand that the question of arms should be solved by the Korean people themselves in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

He said:

"... How should we obtain arms? If we have money, we can buy and make weapons. But the shortest cut is to seize arms from the enemy. If we rack our brains, choose places and come out challenging death, each of us can obtain a weapon to arm himself. If only we do well, we may wrest more arms. If we do this job on not individual but collective wisdom and decision, we shall be more successful..."

According to his revolutionary line built on the stand of *Juche*, the revolutionary masses launched an energetic struggle to seize arms from the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops, the puppet Manchoukuo army, the "self-defence corps" and other enemies to arm themselves at the risk of their lives under the slogans: "Arms are our life and soul!" In this course, many weapons were secured.

On the basis of these careful preparations, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded on April 25, 1932 the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, and proclaimed its birth to the world. The Guerilla Army was composed of workers, peasants and patriotic

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AMONG THE PEOPLE

There Is No Such Benevolent Leader As Our Premier in the World

Li Suk Jong

In early March 1968 the National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers arranged personally by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was held in his presence. I had the honour of participating in it and meeting once again the Premier.

There is not a single person who, if born in Korea, is not indebted to the Premier. I, a member of the family of a revolutionary martyr, could not but be deeply moved at this significant meeting by the generous, profound love of the Premier, who always does not forget his comrades-in-arms and men that readily gave their lives to the revolutionary struggle and who looks after their families with fatherly affection.

Suddenly the lofty image came vividly to my mind of the Premier who was sitting alone by camp fire in the depth of night when people all slept writing word by word the memorial address for his man that died a hero's death in action in the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and who put his whole heart and soul into rearing the bereaved sons and daughters of revolutionary martyrs as fine revolutionaries in his bosom under any difficult circumstances.

Many things floated before my eyes in kaleidoscopic succession. He, though busy guiding the people in building a new Korea after his triumphal return to the homeland, saw, before anything else, that a revolution school was set up for bereaved children of revolutionary martyrs at histroic Mangyongdae; during his visit to the far-off village of Ohyon-ri after the war, he happened to see the children whose parents were killed at the hands of the enemy, and personally took them by his car to send them to the revolution school.

I exclaimed in my thoughts:

There is no such benevolent Leader as Premier Kim Il Sung, our Leader, in the world!

I felt an impulse to acquaint the entire people with the warm love and solicitude the fatherly Premier shows for my family.

Indeed, words fail me to express the love and care Premier Kim Il Sung gave to my family.

It was on September 13, 1962, several days after the death of Comrade Kim Gyong Sok who had taken the proud path of revolution under his direct guidance and care from the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Long past noon, a cadre came to our house and said to me:

"... The Premier returned Pyongyang late at last night from North Hamgyong Province after completing his tour of guidance. He will call on you without relieving his fatigue from travel..."

At this, I was quite moved. "The Premier is coming to my house!" I could not continue any further. I hastened to put things in order. I heard a car parking outside the gate.

Thinking that the Premier had come, I rushed to the threshhold. The moment I saw the Premier who had just come out of the car I was so choked by tears that I could hardly greet him in a proper manner.

The Premier pressed my hand warmly. But he said only in a low voice "Comrade Suk Jong!" and failed to continue further.

In his attempt not to show us tears in his eyes the Premier turned sideways where my children were standing. He embraced them one by one and patted them on the head, shoulder, arm and back without words and asked me:

"Where is his memorial portrait?"

I conducted the Premier to the room where the portrait of the deceased rested. When the door was open and the portrait of the deceased framed in black cloth appeared the Premier approached it respectfully.

I watched tacitly the Premier pay a silent tribute to the memory of the deceased and could not keep back tears of emotion.

When the Premier was paying tribute, I felt my heart bleeding at the thought of Comrade Gyong Sok who, unjustly suspected and forsaken as a member of the "Minsaengdan" by the narrow-minded national chauvinists and factionalists in the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, went to north Manchuria with a single heart to follow his leadership like the sun-flower following the sun in the depth of winter when snow-storm was raging and traveled the path of true life in the warm bosom of the Leader, but was gone now and could not live any longer under the guidance of such a benevolent, great fatherly Leader.

The Premier hid his face in his hands and stood long before the portrait of the deceased as if feeling more painful because he lost a soldier whom he valued and loved so much.

Concerned about the health of the Premier who takes upon himself the destiny of the country and the nation, I asked the Premier to go to another room.

I led him into the heated room. He declined to sit on the cushion in the well-heated part of the room and sat down on the floor. He cast a compassion-charged look at my children and asked: "Where has the eldest son Il Bong gone to?"

I told the Premier that I had sent him to the hospital after the funeral service of his father as he had grown weak for his long attending of the sick.

The Premier kept silent awhile and continued in a calm tone:

"Comrade Suk Jong! Comrade Gyong Sok was suffering from a disease that modern medicine cannot cure yet. I knew from the beginning that it was difficult to cure him of his disease.

"The director of the hospital informed me every day that Comrade Gyong Sok's disease has been taking a turn for the worse."

The Premier paused awhile and was lost in deep thought, and continued:

"... On the August 15 holiday of last year the director of the hospital came and said to me that they could hardly save Comrade Gyong Sok. So, the next day I went to meet Comrade Gyong Sok... As Comrade Suk Jong saw that day, tears ran down my face as soon as I entered the ward and I did not know how to conduct myself."

When I was listening to the words of Premier Kim Il Sung, what happened that day floated vividly before my eyes.

Towards noon that day nurses looked again and again in the direction of the hospital gate, busily cleaning the corridor. I thought that a cadre would come to the hospital, but it was said that the Premier would be there soon.

At this news Comrade Gyong Sok was very glad and sat up. He heaved a sigh: "... The Premier is coming here when he is very busy!... I am very sorry to remain bed-ridden so long and trouble him..."

After entering the ward, the Premier sat close by Comrade Gyong Sok and asked lightly holding the patient's hand and laying his hand on his shoulder:

"How do you feel now?"

"I feel well now, dear Premier. Don't trouble yourself about me."

Comrade Gyong Sok seemed to try to show no sign of pain, smiling a forced smile as if feeling sorry to make the Premier greatly worry about him.

Before ten minutes were past after the Premier came to the ward, Comrade Gyong Sok asked the Premier to leave the hospital, concerned about the health of the Premier who was very anxious about him. But each time the Premier would broach a new subject of conversation to give comfort to the patient, saying:

"Never mind. I am not busy today..."

When Comrade Gyong Sok knew that with no earnest request could he make the Premier leave, he winked at me as a sign to join him.

So I made my entreaty.

But Premier Kim Il Sung did not leave readily; he was so concerned for relieving the revolutionary soldier from pain by any means.

His warm love deeply touched our hearts, warming up the room.

The Premier clasped the hand of the patient and hugged him tightly by the shoulder with one arm.

"Well, now I am leaving," he said. "Later I will be here again... Take good treatment with peace of mind. Patient must, first of all, have an easy mind... And you need not worry about anything."

Each of his words, indeed, was filled with a strong parental affection.

"... Get treatment with complete peace of mind and regain your health early," said the Premier in a low, indistinct tone.

"...Comrade Gyong Sok was too moved for words. When the Premier was about to leave, Comrade Gyong Sok, who had repeatedly requested his leave until a while ago, suddenly burst into a convulsive sob and buried his face in the bosom of the Premier. He clutched the Premier's hand with his both hands and would not let go his hold.

It was really a touching scene. I found no proper words to describe such an immeasurably lofty feeling by which the Leader and a soldier were bound closely!

The Premier, reluctant to part with the patient, stayed for a while. Then, slowly walking towards the corridor, he said to me:

"Comrade Gyong Sok perhaps feels lonesome as he has been staying long in hospital. I wish you would nurse him with all the care and attention without leaving him alone. It may be a trouble for you, I believe."

Bearing his words in mind, I stayed in the hospital to sit up with the patient.

Recalling the events that had taken place after it, the Premier said:

"Having parted with Comrade Gyong Sok at the hospital I went down to North Hamgyong Province, but I was always uneasy about his health."

Then he said after a pause that on the day when he was staying at Juul he got hardly a wink of sleep throughout the night with great anxiety about Comrade Gyong Sok. And he related:

"I was so impatient that I asked my aide-de-camp to call up the director of the hospital where Comrade Gyong Sok was.

I could not endure it without inquiring of the director about the patient. So I told the aide-de-camp to hurriedly get him on the telephone.

"When the aide-de-camp was ringing up the director in Pyongyang, the sad news of Comrade Gyong Sok's death reached me."

I only dropped my head at the unbounded intense love of the paternal Leader, failing to express my thanks to the Premier for his deep concern and great care shown to my husband.

The Premier continued in a low tone, but with stress on every word:

"Comrade Suk Jong! Comrade Gyong Sok's was an incurable disease. Every available means was taken and all best medicine administered. We should not feel sorry in that respect."

His voice sank again.

"... What I am now sorry for is that I failed to let Comrade Gyong Sok have a good rest and to pay constant attention to his health... I should have well looked after Comrade Gyong Sok who worked self-sacrificingly. But I failed to do so under the pressure of my pursuit."

I wished to say: "No. He has gone because he was infected with an incurable disease," but my heart was too full for words.

Premier Kim Il Sung highly praised Comrade Gyong Sok who had fought bravely for the Party and the fatherland for 30-odd years from the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Then, holding my second son Il Ryong by the hand, he remarked:

"Your father was a modest, simple yet staunch Communist. He fought very staunchly and creditably against the vicious Japanese imperialists, landlords, capitalists, and anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists. You should fight with credit in future like your father!"

His words were filled with a great trust in and expectation for my family.

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youth with men of the Korean Revolutionary Army and members of the Young Communist League as its backbone whom he had reared personally for many years.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's indefatigable efforts thus culminated in the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army. This was a great event which marked a new, high stage in the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country and prepared a sure guarantee for the triumph of the Korean revolution.

It also gave new hope and vigor to the Korean people groaning under the dark rule of Japanese imperialism and inspired in them conviction of sure victory in the struggle against the enemy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said with regard to the character of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army:

"The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army established the tradition of such fighting spirit as battling not for landlords and capitalists but for the good of the working people and always living together along with them. The ideas of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army were the Marxist-Leninist ideas and its goal was to fight for the establishment of a people's power opposing imperialism and protecting the interests of the working people."

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was guided by the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche*. It was a genuine people's army and a revolutionary armed force of the working class fighting for the freedom of Korea and the national liberation against the imperialist aggressors. It was also a revolutionary armed force that, thoroughly equipped with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, fought for the interests of world revolution.

The anti-Japanese guerillas were propagandists educating and agitating the people and political workers organizing and mobilizing them to the revolutionary struggle.

They, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, were ever-victorious in the protracted struggle against the enemy equipped with latest weapons and combat-technical equipment under the hard conditions where they had no support but the assistance of the revolutionary masses, nor they had the state rear.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's superb strategy and tactics in guerilla warfare, the anti-Japanese guerillas were always able to take initiative in battle, annihilate blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and win each battle.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and conducted according to the line of armed struggle set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his personal guidance was the highest form of struggle resisting the counter-revolutionary armed forces with the revolutionary armed forces and the greatest revolutionay struggle that not only administered continued telling blows to the Japanese imperialists and accelerated their defeat but also powerfully inspired and encouraged mass movements of all other forms and ensured the triumph of the Korean revolution as a whole.

Ji Ryong Cha

"The Name of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik Will Shine Brightly Like the Morning Star in Histories of Korean Revolution and World Revolution"

Remarks of World Revolutionary Peoples on Mr. Kim Hyong Jik

The world revolutionary peoples are praising highly the immortal exploits of struggle and lofty revolutionary spirit of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, ardent patriot, outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country in the period before the anti-Japanese armed struggle, patriotic educationist and the father of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik Is a Great Revolutionary Who Set the First Example in the History of Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Korean People

Molepi Mokoni, representative of Pan-African Conference in South Africa, said: There are many fathers in the world. But none of them have done such a great work as Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did. Because it is he who brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the Korean nation and the outstanding Leader of the world revolution. He is the father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the most distinguished iron-willed commander of the world. He is the father of Korea where the most advanced socialist system in the world has been established. We who are deeply moved by the reality of the prosperous Democratic People's Republic of Korea extend the warmest greetings and the highest honour to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, and to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

The Polish paper **Slowo Powszechne** pointed out that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an ardent anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, stood in the van of the patriotic movement for the independence of Korea and national education in the early days of the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists and wrote:

Mr Kim Hyong Jik had waged an underground struggle against the occupation by the Japanese imperialists until he died. He was the organizer and leader of the "Korean National Association."

Mr Kim Hyong Jik was arrested a few times because of these activities.

The paper wrote that the "Korean National Association" exerted a great influence upon the Korean people at home and abroad, and stressed that the "Korean National Association" under the guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik prepared the way for the mass independence movement and later Marshal Kim Il Sung put an end to the occupation of the country by the Japanese imperialists and won Korea's liberation.

The Indian weekly **Event** said that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik fought against the strong aggressive forces of the Japanese imperialists like a lion and emphasized that the brutal torture of him by the Japanese imperialists evoked the fiercer wrath of the Korean people and their brutality eventually brought about their ruin.

Zaimi Amaru, Algerian trade union leader, underscored in his statement that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the founder of the "Korean National Association" which was the largest organisation for the anti-Japanese struggle in the period before the spread of Marxism-Leninism in Korea, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and the father of Premier Kim Il Sung, was a great revolutionary who set the first example in the history of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean people, and said:

It is of particular importance for the peoples of the countries that are advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialist struggle to study the revolutionary activities of such a great patriot as Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

He went on:

The Korean people should be proud of themselves. Because they are led by Premier Kim Il Sung who inherited the lofty will of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, a great revolutionary and patriot, and liberated Korea from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists and established a fine socialist system which focuses world attention on itself. The modern history of Korea, as facts show, is the history of the great revolutionary activities of Premier Kim Il Sung and is closely linked with the history of struggle of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who brought him up.

In an article under the title of the "Korean National Association and Mr. Kim Hyong Jik" the Pakistani paper **Leader** pointed out that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary who devoted his whole life to the struggle for Korea's independence and against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and a progressive, patriotic educationist who dedicated all his energies to the education of the coming generation, is the father of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and detailed his revolutionary activities.

The paper continued:

Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, inherited the will of Korea's independence, the spirit of patriotism and an indomitable revolutionary spirit from Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the independence movement in Korea. Korea's independence for which Mr. Kim Hyong Jik devoted his whole life and eagerly longed was achieved by Premier Kim Il Sung who organized and unfolded the 15-year long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The paper stressed that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was one of the great revolutionaries of the world and his name will shine brightly like the morning star in the histories of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

A member of the Tanzanian delegation who visited our country said that the father of Comrade Kim Il Sung composed revolutionary songs to inspire the people to the struggle against imperialism and went on: I like the song "Green pine trees on the Namsan-hill" (composed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik—Ed.), and will learn it and popularize it among the people of Tanzania. I will study the revolutionary ideas of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

The Family of Comrade Kim Il Sung Is a Model of the Revolutionary Families for Peoples throughout the World

After inspecting Mangyongdae Major **Jesus Montane Oropesa**, head of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Cuba and the government economic, scientific and technical co-operation delegation of the Republic of Cuba which visited our country, wrote in the visitors' book:

All members of the family of Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung devoted their all to the fatherland. The family of Comrade Premier is a model of the revolutionary families for the peoples throughout the world.

After looking round Bonghwari, the historic place, **Hangai**, head of the Mongolian delegation of the Ministry of Public Education, said: Though I know much about the world-famous people, the history of Comrade Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who brought him up as a revolutionary and his family is particularly great and left indelible, deep impressions on me.

The members of the delegation wrote in the visitors' book:

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the father of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, educated not only his sons but all the coming generation in the spirit of patriotism and of hatred for the foreign invaders and played an outstanding role in the struggle against the enemies. The great example of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik will live forever in the hearts of the 40 million Korean people. We were deeply impressed by these achievements and will tell our Mongolian children about them without fail.

Hyakuro Hayashi, member of the Japan-Korea Friendship National Mission that visited our country, said:

The family of Premier Kim Il Sung fought for the fatherland through four generations. Particularly, his family had a single heart to emancipate the poor who were humiliated and oppressed.

M.H. Baluku, member of delegation of Zambia that paid a visit to our country, emphasized:

Many revolutionary exploits performed by the leaders of peoples are recorded in the history of the world. But we can hardly find an example of all family members, like Premier Kim Il Sung's, taking part in the revolutionary movement for the independence and liberation of the fatherland.

This is why Premier Kim Il Sung enjoys the deep trust and respect of the entire people.

Historic Conferences That Held Fast to the Stand of Juche in Korean Revolution and Paved the Way for Large-Scale Guerilla Warfare

On the Occasion of the 34th Anniversary of the Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Conferences

Today the entire Korean people are marking the 34th anniversary of the Tahuangwei Conference and the Yaoyingkou Conference under the circumstances in which they are waging a grandiose struggle for promoting the complete victory of socialism, the unification of the country and the nation-wide victory of our revolution rallied closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, upholding his historic report at the Party Conference, the great Ten-Point Political Programme and his report delivered at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

The Tahuangwei Conference and the Yaoyingkou Conference held in February-March of 1935 were historic conferences of weighty significance in paving the way for large-scale guerilla warfare and bringing about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution on the firm stand of *Juche*, guaranteeing the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and solidly building up the internal force of the revolution.

Scared by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces which were gaining in strength and scope under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in those days, the Japanese imperialists made every desperate effort to suppress the anti-Japanese armed struggle and dampen the revolutionary spirit of the people.

Especially the Japanese imperialists intensified armed attacks on the guerilla bases by mobilizing large forces on the one hand and on the other they rigged up "Minsaengdan," a counter-revolutionary espionage organization, and smuggled it into the ranks of the revolution in an attempt to disrupt the revolutionary ranks from within.

At this time, the great-power chauvinists, flunkeyists and counter-revolutionary factionalists who were fawning upon them, dancing to the tune of the cunning plot of the Japanese imperialists, led the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle to the extreme left in a vicious attempt to stamp out the internal force of the Korean revolution and seize the "hegemony" in the communist ranks.

The great-power chauvinists and their followers arrested and killed wantonly the Korean Communists on a false charge of "Minsaengdan" element and schemed to exclude the Korean cadres from the leading post. They even opposed the Korean Communists putting forward the question of national-liberation revolution which was considered a nationalist expression and distrusted people for nonessential matters and appraised people in a wrong way.

To smash the machinations of the great-power chauvinists and their followers was a serious problem decisive of the destinies of the Korean revolution. But it was hardly imaginable to wage a principled struggle against their schemes in those days when a mere utterance of the words Korean revolution was enough for a person to be killed on a charge of "Minsaengdan" member.

The entire Korean people and the Korean Communists came to attach their hopes solely to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution. For it was their firm conviction that only Comrade Kim Il Sung who had always led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory personally surmounting all the difficulties, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation and always waged an uncompromising struggle against unprincipled tendencies with clear judgement of all matters, could tide over this grave situation and save the Korean revolution from crisis.

Thus in this period of stern trial deciding the destiny of the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, though he grew very weak from the chills he had caught on his way from the first expedition into north Manchuria, convened the Tahuangwei Conference and the Yaoyingkou Conference to overcome the crisis of the Korean revolution.

At the Tahuangwei Conference at which a sharp ideological struggle was centered on the problem of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung criticized and exposed in an all-round way the harmful acts of the great-power chauvinists, flunkeyists, "Left" opportunists and counter-revolutionary factionalists and dealt a telling blow to them.

At the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung refuted the erroneous assertion of the great-power chauvinists and their followers who said the "Minsaengdan" was the product of Koreans and clearly expounded that it was the concoction of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges in their attempt to disrupt the revolutionary organization from within and suppress the revolutionary movement.

Resolutely refutipg the erroneous assertion of the great-power chauvinists who accused 80 to 90 per cent of the Korean Communists of being members of the "Minsaengdan," Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed the "Left" deviation manifested in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and exposed and criticized the fact that numerous Communists and revolutionary masses were branded as members of the "Minsaengdan" without any reasonable ground simply due to the indiscreet chauvinistic and factionalist arbitrary decision of the great-power chauvinists and counter-revolutionary factionalists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the conference:

"... You say 80 to 90 per cent of the Korean Communists active in east Manchuria are members of the 'Minsaengdan'. What for, do you think, then, they underwent all hardships for three to

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Great Marxist-Leninist Classic, New Milestone in Development of Socialist Economic Theory

Working People in Different Parts Study Profoundly Comrade Kim Il Sung's Work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy"

Upon receiving "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," a work of genius in which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of the present times and great Leader of the revolution, gave clear answers to questions raised by scientific and educational workers, the functionaries of scientific and educational institutions and economic guidance organs and the entire working people of the country are now overwhelmed with unbounded emotion and excitement and pouring all energies into deeply grasping the great ideas and pre-eminent theory of the Leader on socialist economic problems contained in this work and make them their flesh and blood.

Scholars of the Academy of Social Sciences

With infinite reverence for, absolute trust in and boundless loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the scholars of the Academy of Social Sciences held recently a symposium on the work of the Leader. Many scientists took the floor there.

The speakers stressed in unison that the work of genius of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great Marxist-Leninist classic and immortal scientific work giving wise and clear answers to basic questions of socialist political economy.

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"Socialist society has unlimited potentialities to incessantly develop the economy at such a high rate as is inconceivable in capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis grows, the greater become these potentialities,"** Dr. Hong Dal Son, corresponding member of the academy, said:

The proposition of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an outstanding example of a scientific elucidation of the essential characteristics of the development of the socialist economy.

The discovery of this law gave a perfect theoretical clarification of the decisive superiority of the socialist economy to the capitalist economy and provided a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for the complete victory of socialism.

This work of Comrade Kim Il Sung also clarifies the characteristics of the economy of the transitional period and furnishes the most correct theoretical and practical compass for the purposeful and conscious utilization of the economic lever on the part of the Party and state of the working class.

"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" gives a brilliant elucidation of basic questions, making it possible to place on a solid scientific basis socialist political economy in which a system has not yet been formulated and many questions remain unsolved.

The speaker stressed that the historic significance of the work is all the greater as it is based on the shining successes of economic construction in our "model country of socialism" and backed by its great vitality, of which the world revolutionary people are unstinting in their praise.

He continued:

Through this work we have deeply realized that a sustained high rate of the growth of production is the law of the development of the socialist economy and here one can correctly ensure the planned guidance of the socialist economy and give full scope to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people and thus maintain a steady high rate of the development of economy only by relying on the dictatorship of the proletariat. And an elucidation of greater depth was given to the theoretical and practical ground of the necessity of keeping a firm hold on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the ideological and technical revolutions and continuously giving powerful spurs to the Chollima movement for guaranteeing a high tempo in the development of production.

The work of Comrade Kim Il Sung gives us a correct idea of such questions as the commodity-money relations and the use of the law of value, the conditions of the existence of the peasant market and the way of its abolition, and enables us to look ahead to the lawful process of going over from socialist commerce to a complete supply system.

Telling of the infinite glory and happiness of having as the Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist theoretician, he stressed that our scientists boundlessly faithful to the Leader, should make new advance in scientific research, taking his work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" as the programmatic compass in the studies of economics.

Workers of the Chollima Factory Where Comrade Kim Jong Song Works

The employees of the Chollima factory where Comrade Kim Jong Song works, who are pouring all their energies into thoroughly arming themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious revolutionary ideas, say in unison that the work of the Leader clarified with originality basic problems awaiting urgent answers at present in socialist economic construction and provided us with a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon for vigorously pushing ahead with socialist economic construction.

Ko Jong Bok, head of the Chollima boring workteam of the Chollima large-size machine shop, said:

The work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, marks indeed a new milestone in the development of the socialist economic theory and it is a great document further enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

In this work, the Leader indicated a clear path for stepping up economic construction along a most straight course and confidently hastening the day of the complete victory of socialism, by giving perfectly logical and profound answers to questions of great urgency awaiting solution in socialist economic construction and socialist political economy.

The revolutionary and original theory giving the most correct and most perfect answers on the essential characteristics of the development of socialist economy which grows at high tempo, is a fatal blow to the Right opportunist theory that in socialist society the reserves for increased production diminish gradually and production cannot be kept rising at a high rate as the economy develops and its scale expands.

The workteam head said that the justness of the pre-eminent Marxist-Leninist theory put forth by the Leader was also borne out by the fact that the production at his factory in the recent years, when its scale has expanded, has developed at a higher tempo than in the postwar period, registering an annual average gain of 40 per cent.

The workteam head went on:

In 1967, the Leader gave an on-the-spot guidance to our factory and gave us concrete teachings on the correctness of the Party's line on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and the direction and ways for carrying through the line. Boundlessly inspired by this, we effected a collective innovation, our hearts burning with the single desire of loyalty to push through his instructions to the end unconditionally and worked the miracles of fulfilling the plan for that year three months ahead of set time and the plan for 1968 four months ahead.

This eloquently proves that the decisive factor of powerful impetus to the development of production in socialist society is the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the people as the Leader taught us.

Firmly convinced, through the experiences of life in the past period, that only victory and glory are promised to us when we advance along the one road indicated by the Leader, we will make continued innovation and uninterrupted advance in the spirit of Chollima, in the spirit of each matching a hundred foes, toward the bright future of socialism and communism, while deeply studying his immortal work and making it our flesh and blood, and thus demonstrate to the whole world the decisive superiority of the socialist economy over the capitalist economy.

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four years in the guerilla bases with no roofs over their heads and nothing to wear and eat in severe winter? Even a mere child knows it, isn't it?

"If 80 to 90 per cent of them, as you allege, are members of the 'Minsaengdan', how can we hold a meeting here? Even if not 80 to 90 per cent but 8 to 9 per cent, one tenth of it, of the army standing guard over the defence line around Tahuangwei were members of the 'Minsaengdan' we would not be able to hold a meeting here, nor could we have a rest with peace of mind.

"We know many comrades who were killed on a charge of being members of the 'Minsaengdan' had a lofty spirit not to surrender to the enemy even when they were killed on suspicion of being members of the 'Minsaengdan'.

"I suppose you, too, saw with your own eyes many comrades shouting 'Long live the Communist Party!' 'Long live the independence of Korea' and 'Long live the victory of the revolution of the Korean and Chinese peoples!' even when they were killed on a charge of being members of the 'Minsaengdan'? Can you say, nevertheless, that they are the members of the 'Minsaengdan'?"

And Comrade Kim Il Sung fully exposed the true nature of the national egoistic view of the great-power chauvinists who tried to set the national duty of the Korean Communists against their international duty and rejected the national revolution. He also expounded in perfect logical terms that for the Korean Communists and people to establish *Juche*, to carry out the revolution of their country with a sense of responsibility and wage a struggle for national liberation was the due rights upon which no one could encroach and it was the proud international assignments.

Disclosing the machinations of the great-power chauvinists who plotted to exclude all of the Korean cadres from the leading post, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a correct answer for the solution of personnel matters.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...Cadres should be firm in their class stand, arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism and be boundlessly faithful to the revolution and possess the indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit and fortitude and have the ability of organizing, mobilizing and educating the masses of the people."

At the conference he exposed and frustrated the moves of the great-power chauvinists and their followers committed under the cloak of anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle, reclarified the stand of *Juche* of the Korean revolution and put forth the programmatic task for achieving the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

Saying that we should believe in comrades and test them through their practical work, he pointed out that it was not the Communists' attitude towards work to look at the people through coloured glasses, involving them in the "Minsaengdan", under the false conclusion that those who were considered bad people in the past are bad at the present, too.

Through his continued powerful struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung exposed and shattered to smithereens the plots of the great-power chauvinists and their followers who did enormous harm to the revolution, failing to discern friends from foes. This made it possible to direct the spearhead of struggle to Japanese imperialism and its stooges and firmly defend the unity and cohesion of the ranks.

Thanks to the devoted and principled struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean revolution was saved from a great crisis, *Juche* was established in the Korean revolution, the Korean revolution was able to hold higher the revolutionary slogan for national liberation and the purity within the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was secured.

The principled struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung against the machinations of the great-power chauvinists became the rule which Communists of various countries should observe and was a living example in the struggle against opportunism.

At the Yaoyingkou Conference Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of scientific analysis of the then changed military and political situation, took an active step of dissolving the guerilla bases and put forth a new military strategic line of making the Korean People's Revolutionary Army go over to a positive offensive.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught at the Yaoyingkou Conference:

"Today the task confronting us is not allowed to confine ourselves only to the defence of limited guerilla bases. Our task is to unfold larger-scale guerilla warfare by advancing to the wider areas of northeast China as well as Korea. By so doing can we receive the greater mass support and encouragement of the Korean and Chinese peoples. And relying on them, we can inflict uncontrollable, successive heavy blows to the enemy and further expand and strengthen our armed forces into an invincible force."

This line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung was an active wise measure which rendered it possible to maintain tactical superiority, taking the initiative in battle even under the situation in which the Japanese imperialists directed the brunt of their attack on the revolutionary bases, and to further expand and strengthen the revolutionary force.

After the Yaoyingkou Conference the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units under his personal command advanced into various areas. In the meantime the main unit conducted the Laoheishan battle on its way to an expedition into north Manchuria.

The main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung waged a number of battles in the vast areas of north Manchuria, dealt heavy blows to the enemies politically and militarily and exerted a great revolutionary influence upon the broad masses of the people. In this course the ranks of the People's Revolutionary Army were expanded and strengthened.

While further developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle in this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung launched a campaign to liquidate the serious consequences of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung accepted boldly all people who could be enlisted to the side of revolution and gave them principled education, thus building up firmly the internal force of revolution. He led the overall anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle centering around the armed struggle to a great upsurge and further strengthened the guidance of the Korean revolution as a whole.

With the struggle waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung, all the Communists and people of Korea came to draw a new strength and have a firm conviction of victory and further enhanced their honour and pride of being his soldiers.

They absolutely trusted their destines to Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and great Leader of the Korean revolution, and heroically fought along the road indicated by him, rallied around him more firmly, and won a brilliant victory of the country's restoration.

The Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Conferences made a great contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, holding fast to the line of *Juche* of the Korean revolution, expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle and achieving the country's liberation.

Thanks to the revolutionary traditions built in the course of struggle for establishing *Juche* and against the flunkeyism and factionalism during the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party was able to achieve the unity and cohesion of its rank even under the complicate circumstances after the liberation and attain great successes in revolution and construction by carrying through the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

Hong Rae Hul

National Meeting of Active Members of Youth Shock-Brigade Held

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 40 years since he set out on the road of the revolution in his early age, and reared our youth as the reliable pillars in the building of a new country and shock-brigade in the revolution and construction.

Seen on the background of the platform are a model of the sublime peak of Mt. Paekdu soaring high imposingly symbolizing the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, which are the source of the inexhaustible strength of our people and should be upheld and developed generation after generation and the unfurled flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland which the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters won at the cost of blood and fine sons and daughters of our people defended with their lives.

Hanging on both sides of the platform were slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

Attending the meeting were a large number of youth shock-brigade, active members of the youth enterprises, youth work shops, youth pits and youth work teams in the industrial domains and members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and youth in the agricultural domains and functionaries of L.S.W.Y. organizations of all levels, who have firmly armed themselves with the unitary ideology of the Party and are working exemplarily in all domains of socialist construction upholding the revolutionary line of the Party on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

The meeting opened with the chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Oh Gi Chon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, delivered the report.

Then many active members of the shock-brigade took the floor.

The reporter and speakers stressed that it was the highest honour and pride of the entire Korean youths and youth shock-brigade to hold the National Meeting of Active Members of Youth Shock-brigade thanks to the solicitude of the Marshal, the fatherly Leader, at a time when they were to celebrate before long the first anniversary of the programmatic instructions given by Marshal Kim Il Sung at the National Meeting of Youth for General Mobilization held last year and when they significantly marked the 11th anniversary of the National Meeting of Young Socialist Builders held under the direct guidance of the Marshal in March 1968.

Conveying the feelings of burning loyalty of the entire youths and youth shock-brigade, the reporter and speakers unanimously extended deepest thanks and highest honour to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the ever-victorious Marxist-Leninist Party, founded the first state of the proletarian dictatorship in our country, established the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and the idea of *Juche*, the cornerstone of our revolutionary theory, and ushered in the new era of socialism and communism in our country.

From the first days he took the road of the revolutionary struggle in his early age, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, regarded the youth as the most active and virile contingent among the revolutionary forces of the society, organized in person advanced youth, juvenile and students organizations and guided them, illumining an original road of *Juche* ahead of the youth movement of our country, and mapped out a programmatic line in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that the youth should perform the vanguard role both in battle and labour struggle, organized in person the production shock-brigade in the guerilla bases — liberated areas — and thus established the traditions of the youth shock-brigade movement.

Soon after founding our Party following liberation the Leader founded the Democratic Youth League, its reserves, and developed it into the League of Socialist Working Youth, a communist mass organization, and clearly indicated the orientation and ways of the youth movement in Korea in each period of the development of the revolution. Though occupied with guiding all the affairs of the construction of new democratic Korea right after liberation, he personally came to the Botong river reconstruction project site to take the first shovel, thus kindling the flames in the building of new country and marking the beginning of the youth shock-brigade movement among the liberated youth.

The Leader inspired the youth and looked after them with utmost care so that they could always perform feats at all posts of economic construction and defence upbuilding.

Recalling that youth shock-brigade movement initiated and steered in person by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is developing at a redoubled tempo, displaying its great vitality amid the grandiose march of the great upsurge of Chollima, the reporter and speakers stressed that the youth shock-brigade movement was a creative application and development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on rearing reserves of revolution in conformity with the youth movement in our country and was an embodiment of the great idea of *Juche* of the Leader. Reflected in this is the great conception of the Leader to rear the youth as revolutionaries through practical struggle, they said.

They also noted that the youth movement and youth shock-brigade movement in our country, whose firm roots had grown in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, vigorously followed the road of glorious and brilliant victory under his wise leadership after liberation.

At the National Meeting of Youth for General Mobilization held last year Comrade Kim Il Sung manifested deep trust in and expectation for the youths and youth shock-brigade, inculcating on them that "Today our Party summons the entire people to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction for bringing earlier the final victory of the revolution and particularly calls upon the youth to stand valiantly in its van," they emphasized.

They referred to the tasks facing the youth shock-brigade.

They evinced their firm determination to honour the yearly national economic plan far ahead of the time by putting more spurs to the great revolutionary upsurge and continually and thoroughly implement the revolutionary line of our Party on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and further consolidate the already captured heights of the Seven-Year Plan and at the same time scale without fail other main heights of the Seven-Year Plan including the heights of electricity and steel.

Underscoring the necessity of making full combat preparations in face of the ever-intensified manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to provoke a new war and exposing and smashing in time all the subversive and destructive machinations of the enemy by enhancing revolutionary vigilance, the attendants of the meeting resolved to firmly consolidate the whole land as an impregnable fortress, actively support and encourage the heroic anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people and achieve without fail the cause of national unification in our generation by pooling strength with them.

A message of pledge addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was adopted at the meeting amid the warm approval of the attendants.

Referring in detail to the fact that the Marshal, the great sun of our people and benevolent father of the entire Korean youth and youth shock-brigade, has always been together with our youth, constantly showing warm love and paternal solicitude for them, the message of pledge stressed: It is the highest glory and infinite honour of the entire youth and the members of the youth shock-brigade in company with our people to have Marshal Kim Il Sung as the Leader.

Expressing the fiery determination of the entire youth and members of the youth shock-brigade, the message of pledge said:

We youth and members of the youth shock-brigade who accept no other ideas than the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, will become the guard detachment and death-defying corps of the Leader, who do not vacillate in the midst of any fierce raging waves and storm and defend and safeguard the Leader with our lives.

We will make our flesh and blood of the great revolutionary idea, the immortal idea of *Juche*, of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the founder of the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea and the first state of the proletarian dictatorship in our country, the great Leader who guides the whole of the system of the proletarian dictatorship in our country, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people who founded the glorious revolutionary traditions of the communist movement and working-class movement of our country and great revolutionary theories and ushered in the new era of socialism and communism in this land and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

We will make a deep study of the works and teachings of the Marshal, especially his report at the Fourth Congress of the Party, report at the Party Conference and great Ten-Point Political Programme, report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and his historic instructions given to the work with youth and children, and thoroughly translate them into practice in work and life.

We will make a deep-going study of the 40 odd year history of the glorious revolutionary struggle of the great Leader in the "Room for Study of Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" as the base and thus grasp more deeply the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, the sagacity of his leadership, his ardent love for the fatherland and people and his lofty virtues.

We will also make ours wholly the ardent loyalty to the Leader of the anti-Japanese guerillas who defended the Headquarters of the revolution at the risk of their lives and carried out to the end the orders and instructions of the Leader whether in fierce battles or in the forest of bayonets or in severe hunger and cold.

We youths and members of the youth shock-brigade solemnly pledge ourselves to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to rise up like mountains with redoubled courage and fresh vigor in the general Chollima march and to thoroughly implement the revolutionary line of our Party on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and fly the flags of victory over all main heights of the Seven-Year Plan, the grandiose programme of socialist construction by fulfilling this year's national economic plan ahead of schedule. We youths and members of the youth shock-brigade will overfulfil with surging energy and burning enthusiasm the combat plan assigned to us two times, three times, taking the lead on all fronts of socialist construction, and thus accomplish without fail this year's national economic plan before the founding anniversary of the Party.

What is required by the Party and Leader — this is our rated capacity and norm.

Our rural youths and youth shock-brigade will stand in the van of the struggle for carrying out the tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside, upholding the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great agricultural programme of socialist and communist construction authored by the Marshal and will carry on a vigorous struggle to increase the per-*jongbo* grain output by 500 kg. again this year and effect a great upsurge in stock-breeding, fruit growing, vegetable cultivation and all other branches of agricultural production.

In conclusion the message of pledge reverently wished good health and a long life to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, greatest Marxist-Leninist of our times and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, for the unification and independence of our fatherland and the final victory of the Korean revolution, for the prosperity of our country and the happiness of posterity and for the triumph of cause of socialism and communism.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the youth throughout the country.

The meeting closed with the chorus "Let us defend the Party Central Committee with our lives".

After the meeting citations and prize of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth were awarded to L.S.W.Y. organizations, L.S.W.Y. members and youth of the youth work shops, youth work teams and youth shock-brigade, who have distinguished themselves in the labour struggle for carrying out the revolutionary line of the Party on stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, upholding the instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Historic Congress Which Made Great Achievements in Development of Our Revolution and Party Construction

On the Occasion of the 21st Anniversary of the Second Congress of Our Party

The Second Congress of our Party held from March 27 to 30, 1948 under the direct guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historic congress which made great achievements in the carrying out of the Korean revolution and the development of our Party.

The Congress put forth correct ways of struggle for countering and shattering the ever-intensifying aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and achieving the unification and independence of the fatherland and defined the tasks confronting the Party in the early stage of socialist revolution following the successful carrying out of the historic tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. Thus it marked an epochal turning point in accelerating the independent unification of the fatherland, building up more firmly the base of our revolution and in strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically.

In the report of the Party Central Committee to the Congress Comrade Kim Il Sung made an all-round analysis of the internal and external situation obtaining in our country and the tasks of the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks, gave the most correct Marxist-Leninist answers to the fundamental questions arising in the development of our revolution and Party construction and thus clearly indicated the path our Party and people should follow.

In his report Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that the main reason for the failure of our country's unification after the liberation was precisely the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression and once again clearly elucidated the line on the independent unificaiton of the fatherland and concrete ways for its realization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said on the line of the country's unification:

"The most urgent task of all is to frustrate the plot of the U.S. imperialists who are scheming to split our fatherland and hold reactionary separate elections in South Korea. We... must mobilize the strength of the whole Party and the entire people in the struggle for making foreign troops withdraw from North and South Korea simultaneously and achieving the sovereignty and independence and democratic unification of the fatherland by our people on their own without the interference of foreign countries."

He also put forth the concrete ways of establishing a unified democratic government. He said:

"Our Party holds that a supreme legislative organ for all Korea should be elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The supreme legislative organ of the people thus elected should adopt a democratic Constitution and form a genuine democratic people's government to lead our people along the road of national prosperity and happiness."

The Congress fully supported and approved of the decision of the Party Central Committee on convening a joint conference of all political parties and public organizations of North and South Korea as one of the immediate measures for the realisation of the independent unification programme set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in order to tide over the crisis created in the country and achieve the unification and independence of the fatherland under the circumstances in which the danger of the split of the nation and the division of the territory increased owing to the intrigue of the U.S. imperialists to rig up a separate puppet "government" in South Korea.

The Congress vehemently denounced the machination of the U.S. imperialists to split Korea and turn South Korea into a permanent colony under the signboard of the U.N. and solemnly declared that it would resolutely oppose and reject the illegal resolution of the U.N. which ran entirely counter to the national interests of the Korean people and never recognise the treacherous reactionary puppet "government" to be cooked up under the aegis of the "U.N. Commission on Korea."

Our Party's line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung of the unification of the fatherland strictly based on the independent and democratic principles was the only correct and reasonable line fully conforming to the objective demand of the development of the Korean revolution and to the interests and will of the entire Korean people. It embodied the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his thoroughly anti-imperialist and revolutionary stand and reflected lofty patriotism.

This is why the people of all walks of life in North and South Korea warmly supported our Party's line of independent unification which was once again clarified and concretized by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and rose up like one man in the struggle for its implementation.

This was convincingly proved by the joint conference of representatives of all the political parties and public organizations of North and South Korea convened in April 1948, the nationwide struggle of the South Korean people against the treacherous separate "elections" and the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September 1948 with the absolute support of all the patriotic democratic forces of North and South Korea and the vigorous struggle of the North and South Korean people for ridding South Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieving the independent unification of the country.

Indeed, our Party's line on the independent unification formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Second Congress of the Party became a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon and a banner of struggle for the North and South Korean people who had risen in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to achieve the unification and independence of the country against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and it powerfully inspires them to the struggle today, too.

The situation prevailing at that time required us, before anything else, to build up more firmly the revolutionary base of the northern half, the powerful material guarantee of the country's independent unification, politically, economically and militarily, for achieving the independent unification of the fatherland.

The Second Congress of the Party discussed and decided upon a number of important measures to further strengthen the already-established revolutionary base by continually and thoroughly implementing the line of the revolutionary base set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught at the Congress:

"In order to oppose the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and smash it to pieces, it is essential to decisively reinforce the democratic base established in North Korea. We can build on our own a unified sovereign and independent state of the Korean nation only when the people's power is further consolidated, democratic forces are rallied around our Party still more firmly and the national economy is developed rapidly in North Korea."

The Congress once again stressed that in accordance with the basic orientation of our Party's economic policy outlined by Comrade Kim Il Sung, efforts should be concentrated on the fulfilment of the immediate national economic plan for 1948 and a vigorous struggle be launched for speedily rehabilitating and developing the national economy and laying the foundation of an independent national economy and set out concrete ways for attaining this goal.

Taking into consideration the then situation where we were still inexperienced in managing the socialist planned economy, the Congress set it as the most cardinal task of the Party organizations and the Party members to acquire economic and technical knowledge and raise in every way the leading role of the Party in economic construction.

The Congress also stressed the necessity of intensifying the Party leadership so as to further strengthen the people's power, the executor of our Party's lines and policies and the powerful weapon of the revolution and construction, and enhance in every way its functions for consolidating the results of democratic reforms and ensuring successfully the rehabilitation and development of the national economy.

Our Party and people, in accordance with the line indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Second Congress of the Party, brilliantly carried out the national economic plan for 1948 and the tasks of the first year of the national economic plan for 1949-50 and further fortified our revolutionary base, and, on reliance upon this base, could win great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialist invaders, the ringleader of the world's imperialist reaction that started in 1950 and switch over to all-round socialist revolution and socialist construction without delay after the war.

This was a brilliant victory of our Party's line of building the revolutionary democratic base charted by Comrade Kim Il Sung and a cogent proof of its correctness and great vitality.

Another important problem deliberated and settled at the Second Congress of the Party was to further strengthen our Party organizationally and ideologically.

Proceeding from the huge and complicated revolutionary tasks raised before the Party and the objective requirements of the Party construction, the Party Congress regarded it as the first and foremost central task to build up solidly the Party ranks qualitatively and took appropriate measures.

At the Congress Comrade Kim Il Sung taught with regard to strengthening the Party cell, the basic organization of the Party:

"The Party cell is the basic organization whose function is to constantly educate and train Party members, ensure the ideological and organizational unity of the Party ranks and translate into practice the lines and policies of the Party. To strengthen the cells is the prerequisite for strengthening the whole Party."

For strengthening the Party cells and solidly building up the Party qualitatively by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist theory on the Party construction to the specific conditions of our Party construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Congress laid it down as an important task to rear and temper the Party nuclei. The Congress stressed that all the city and county committees of the Party should make the most active Party members the nuclei of cells and raise their ideological level and practical ability and take up directly the task of directing them to lead all the Party members and masses.

The Congress decided that the Party organizations in accordance with the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung should pay primary attention to thoroughly executing the Party's policy in personnel matters, strictly abide by the principles of the Party in selecting and allocating cadres and train them into revolutionaries immensely faithful to the Party and the Leader.

The Second Congress of the Party directed special attention to the strengthening of the ideological work of the Party for the organizational and ideological consolidation of the Party.

The Congress emphasized that on the ideological front a struggle should be launched against all the old ideological remnants and the influence of the reactionary bourgeois ideas and the education in the Party's policies be strengthened among the Party members and working people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We must decisively strengthen the work of propagating our Party's stand and policies among the masses of the people and of equipping the cadres and our entire membership with the ideas of all-conquering Marxism-Leninism. To this end, we must markedly improve the quality of the Party organ and the other Party publications, make better use of all the propaganda media and run the Party education network more effectively."

The Congress paid deep attention particularly to establishing the unitary ideological system of the Party and decided that all the Party members should be obligated to prosecute their political study with the main stress on the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Party's lines and policies in which they are embodied, the programme and rules of the Party and the revolutionary traditions of our Party.

The Congress set it as an important task to strengthen the ideological education work so that the Party members and people might know clearly the class enemies and enhance their class consciousness under the condition where a bitter class struggle went on against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges home reactionary elements in our country.

The Congress also summed up the struggle against factionalism and stressed the necessity of continuing with it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung severely criticized the double-faced acts of the factionalists and poignantly exposed the methods of their actions and their ideological root, and gave instructions on fighting resolutely to ensure discipline within the Party and the unity of the Korean communist movement.

In the course of the struggle of the whole Party to carry through the programmatic teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the resolutions of the Congress on strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically, all intrigues of the factionalists to split and undermine the Party from within were exposed and smashed, the unity of ideology, will and action of the Party ranks further strengthened, the fighting power and leading functions of the Party organizations enhanced still more.

The Second Congress of the Party made a signal contribution to further strengthening our Party and leading the Korean people to new great victory.

The Congress powerfully roused the entire people to a nation-wide struggle for smashing the colonial enslavement and national splitting policies of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and promoting the independent unification of the country and brought about a greater upsurge in the labour endeavours of the working people to build up more firmly our revolutionary base of the northern half.

Precisely thanks to the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, today the whole Party is closely united and rallied by a single ideology and will around the Party Central Committee headed by him and our Party has grown and strengthened as an invincible, seasoned and tempered Marxist-Leninist Party which vigorously organizes and mobilizes the entire people to the revolution and construction.

Hong Chil Ho

Revolutionary Platform Brightly Indicating The Road Ahead of New Korea

On the 23rd Anniversary of the Announcement of Twenty-Point Platform

Twenty-three years ago, to be more exact, on March 23, 1946, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, made public the historic Twenty-Point Platform. It brightly indicated the road ahead of the liberated Korean people for building a new country.

The Korean people were liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule on August 15, 1945. They embarked upon the creation of a new history and new life under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution.

With high degree of political zeal, they rose in a nation-wide struggle for founding a democratic state. A great revolutionary upsurge was brought about throughout the country.

The people, however, ran up against grave difficulties in their revolutionary struggle owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

The American imperialists who seized South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists, suppressed the initiative of the masses of building a democratic, sovereign independent state in Korea and checked their revolutionary advance in every way with the aim of converting Korea into their colony and enslaving her people. They whipped the reactionary forces together and set out on a policy of colonial enslavement.

In the meantime the Right capitulationists held that a bourgeois republic be built in our country and the ultra-leftist elements asserted that a proletarian dictatorial regime be immediately set up and the socialist revolution carried on bypassing the stage of the democratic revolution. This made the situation complex all the more.

It was around this time when Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the immediate revolutionary tasks and the line of struggle on the basis of a scientific analysis of the political situation, socio-economic conditions, balance of class forces in our country after the liberation and thus clearly indicated the path our people should take.

Comrade Kim Il Sung outlined the immediate tasks of our revolution and the political line at that time as follows:

"...Now the Korean people are confronted with the task of carrying on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and founding a democratic people's republic.

"...The political line of our Party at the present stage is to set up a united democratic power on the basis of union of all democratic political parties and public organizations in our country and turn North Korea into a powerful democratic base for the construction of a united democratic independent state."

In accordance with the political line of our Party Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the North Korean Provisional People's Committee and set forth the eleven-point immediate task. In this wake he published the historic Twenty-Point Platform on March 23, 1946, which was a further concretization of our Party's political line. It served as the basis of the future political programme of a united Korean government.

The Twenty-Point Platform provided for the tasks to be carried out at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution.

The tasks were to completely liquidate all the survivals of Japanese imperialist rule and the feudal conventions in all spheres of social life, political, economic and cultural, establish power organ through universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, grant the people freedom of speech, the press, assembly and religion, provide freedom for the activities of democratic political parties and public organizations, ensure democratic freedom and rights for all people in political and economic life, irrespective of sex, religion and property status, enforce such anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic reforms as land reform, nationalization of major industries, labour law and sex equality law, introduce universal compulsory education and establish a democratic popular educational system, develop national culture, science and arts, train national cadres and carry out a policy of public health including free medical services.

Twenty-Point Platform was a political programme to be implemented by the united provisional government to be established in future. It also was an immediate political programme of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee.

The platform was a Marxist-Leninist political programme which defined the most basic political tasks of developing our country into democratic, sovereign independent state.

Thanks to the rich experiences accumulated in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung from the 1930's and to the great Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the embodiment of his immortal idea of *Juche*, our people could have such a revolutionary and clear-cut fighting programme as the Twenty-Point Platform after the liberation.

In the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland were outlined the tasks to be tackled at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution —the tasks to overthrow Japanese imperialist rule, establish the people's government, grant democratic freedom and rights to the people, confiscate the land and all other properties owned by the Japanese imperialists and pro-Japanese elements, liquidate the survivals of Japanese imperialist rule and feudal conventions and develop democratic national education and culture.

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The "Let One Machine-Tool Make Another" Movement Proves Its Worth

The working people in all parts of our country are unfolding as a mass movement the "let one machine-tool make another" movement for readjusting and reinforcing the already laid economic foundations and making an effective use of them along the basic direction of the economic construction at the present stage, put forth by the Workers' Party of Korea.

The "let one machine-tool make another" movement started ten years ago in our country.

In March 1959, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, visited the factory where Comrade Kim Bong Mo works. Having seen the splendid initiative shown by the workers there who manufactured a universal lathe by themselves with four old belt lathes, he gave instructions on launching a nationwide movement by making it obligatory for each machine to make one machine-tool, following the example of this factory.

At that time we needed far larger numbers of machine-tools in all domains of socialist construction in order to successfully carry out the strained Five-Year Plan. Comrade Kim Il Sung found a spark in small factory and turned it into a fierce flame. He personally convened the Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party on May 4 that year and called again for making one machine-tool beget one machine-tool or more everywhere there were machine-tools throughout the country.

The call of Comrade Kim Il Sung gripped the hearts of the working class of Chollima Korea. In wholehearted response to the call of Comrade Kim Il Sung our working class turned out 13,000 machine-tools outside the plan in a matter of one year. Thus a miracle was wrought--the number of machine-tools of our country increased in 1959 1.8 times as against 1958.

The workers of the factory where Comrade Kim Bong Mo works, who raised the first torch of the "let one machine-tool make another" movement, strove to carry out the on-the-spot instructions of the Leader to the end and registered great successes in boosting the production capacity 5 times by multiplying many machine-tools every year and mechanizing and automating all processes.

The "Brave Lathe" of the factory which the respected and beloved Leader saw and highly praised begot scores of machine-tools and produced accessory parts for more than 100 machines.

Through this movement the factory where Comrade Han Gyong Sik works, has turned from a small factory repairing accessories of mining machines in the past into a large-scale factory today, which turns out large-sized mining machines.

In the past ten years the factory manufactured by itself 30 per cent of the total equipment of the factory and 45 per cent of the supplementary equipment which further solidified its material and technical foundations. The output of the factory has increased 8.5 times as against 10 years ago. Now it produces only in 8 days as much as was put out in one year of 1949.

All the successes registered by the working class of Chollima Korea in the "let one machine-tool make another" movement are attributable to the consistent solicitude and guidance given to the domain of machine industry by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who always thinks of the prosperity and development of the country.

He called the national meeting of workers in the domain of the machine industry in February 1967 and put forth the concrete ways of maintaining a proper balance between the machines in the existing machine factories by manufacturing those machines and installations which they were short of and of laying the solid bases of the machine industry capable of producing any machines by themselves.

The Korean working class, infinitely faithful to the Party and the Leader, raised higher the flames of the "let one machine-tool make another" movement in response to the call of the Leader. The vitality of this movement is being brought into fuller play with each passing day and our machine industry is advancing, powerfully backing the independent national economy.

The output value of our machine-building industry in 1967 increased 100 times that in 1948 and the proportion of the machine industry in gross industrial output value rose from 7.4 per cent in 1948 to 31.4 per cent in 1967.

Our machine-building industry now produces many kinds of modern machines and installations in greater quantities and almost fully meets the home demands for various machines and installations.

Today our machine builders are steadily raising the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge as in the past to bring onto a new higher stage the machine industry, the heart of heavy industry.

Kim Dong Shin

Spring Ploughing Starts on Co-operative Field

Upholding the programmatic teachings given by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the recent National Meeting of Agricultural Workers, the co-operative farmers in South Hwanghae Province and the working class who have come out to help the former are now vigorously pushing ahead with spring ploughing to top this year the target for grain output envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan.

In the fields are to be found streamers and placards bearing slogans which show their high spirits:

"Let's thoroughly implement the on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Launch a vigorous drive to gather in 500 more kg. of grain per *jongbo*!"

Fields are alive with tractors "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" ploughing and lorries carrying manure.

The workers at the factory where Comrade Kim Byong Ho works have made a great contribution to comprehensive mechanization of farming in the province. They are now mass-producing for the countryside scores of kinds of new trailing farm machines including the self-unloader which is efficient and suitable to the conditions of the rural area of the province, and rice seeders for paddy or dry fields which will promote mechanization of rice cultivation.

Other farm implement plants are also producing for the farms large quantities of efficient farm machines and implements which are popular among co-operative farmers.

The province has received this year many tractors (there are now 1.75 tractors in terms of 15 h.p. units per 100 *jongbo*) and modern trailing machines thanks to the warm care of the fatherly Leader. The workers at the farm machine stations in the province have more firmly built up their own repair centres

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Tractor drivers in different parts of our country are now busy with spring ploughing to increase per-*jongbo* grain yield by 500 kg. upholding the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Photo by Li Jin Wu

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The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was a beacon brightly illumining the road ahead of the Korean people in the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule.

The Twenty-Point Platform was the development and perfection of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland suited to the new conditions of our liberated country.

As is the case with the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the great revolutionary ideas and the thoroughgoing anti-imperialist ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung find their embodiment in the Twenty-Point Platform.

The first article of the Twenty-Point Platform reads:

"To completely liquidate all the survivals of Japanese imperialist rule in the political and economic life of Korea."

The Twenty-Point Platform is permeated with the great idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary idea of self-reliance of Comrade Kim Il Sung that we should make the country prosperous and strong resolutely rejecting outside interference and holding firmly power in our own hand, and build the economy, defences and culture trusting and relying upon our own strength.

The platform also reflects Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of strengthening economic independence, the material foundation of political independence, and is imbued with his parental solicitude for the promotion of people's welfare.

The platform provides for developing industry, agriculture, transport and trade for the enhancement of the people's welfare and calls for the thorough enforcement of the land reform, nationalization of industry and other economic reforms.

Besides, the platform represents the interests of patriotic people of all strata including the working class and peasantry, which grants complete democratic freedom and rights to the people in all spheres of social life and guarantees the development of education, public health and culture.

Indeed, the Twenty-Point Platform was a revolutionary programme which concretized the political line of our Party aimed at organizing and mobilizing the patriotic people under the leadership of the working class to the struggle against imperialism and to the building of a democratic, sovereign independent state. And it was the joint platform of the united front which fully accorded to the national interests of the entire people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The Twenty-Point Platform we have announced prior to the establishment of a democratic provisional government should naturally be a joint programme of our committee for united democratic national front and all our activities should be conducted with it as a guide."

With the absolute support of the entire people the Twenty-Point Platform was carried out successfully.

For the idea of *Juche* and for its revolutionary character and contents, the Twenty-Point Platform was really of great significance in the building of a democratic, sovereign independent state.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"...The announcement of the Twenty-Point Platform was of no small help to the ideological unity of our Party. The Twenty-Point Platform not only indicated the road to be followed by our people who had had no clear idea of the direction of struggle but also enabled our Party members to have a more concrete understanding of the Party's political line."

The platform became the banner of struggle illumining the road our people should take after the liberation.

It rallied the Party members and the people firmly with one and the same idea and will and the correct goal under the complex situation after the liberation, and rendered it possible to frustrate at every step the destructive and subversive moves of alien elements and anti-Party factionalists who had wormed themselves into the Party ranks and ensure the unity and cohesion of the Party.

Particularly, it armed the entire people with the idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and with the thoroughgoing anti-imperialist ideas and helped them to do away with colonial slavish inclinations, heighten national pride and self-confidence and gave them courage and strength capable of working out the destiny of revolution of their own country by themselves.

It was a telling blow to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys the reactionary forces who were dead set against the establishment of a unified provisional government and gave a powerful impetus to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The Twenty-Point Platform, as the first anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolutionary programme in Asia and Africa, served as a beacon giving hope and conviction to the peoples of new-born countries and all the oppressed peoples fighting against imperialism and domestic feudal forces.

The correctness and vitality of the Twenty-Point Platform were more saliently substantiated later in the course of our people's struggle.

Under the banner of the Twenty-Point Platform, a series of democratic reforms were carried out to the hilt in a short span of time in the northern half of the country and the northern half has turned into a powerful political, economic and military bastion, into a firm revolutionary democratic base, that could promote the Korean revolution.

Thus, under the leadership of the Party and the Leader our people were able to create full preconditions for going over to the stage of socialist revolution on the basis of the successful completion of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

On the basis of valuable successes scored in the course of the struggle for carrying into effect the Twenty-Point Platform, our people could found the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — the glorious fatherland of our people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our Republic has now become an independent socialist state which has the advanced, socialist system and the firm basis of an independent national economy and is possessed of a powerful all-people defence system and a splendid national culture."

But in the southern half of the Republic which is still under the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, none of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution set forth in the Twenty-Point Platform has been realized up to now.

The South Korean people are subjected to cruel feudal and capitalist exploitation and oppression and are clutched in the grip of absence of all rights under the colonial military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism.

Therefore, the Twenty-Point Platform, together with the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, is a fighting programme and a revolutionary banner of the South Korean people.

As regards to the lofty tasks to achieve the country's unification

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and meticulously repaired tractors and trailing machines during winter.

Tractor drivers who have started spring ploughing under such careful preparations are overfulfilling their daily assignments by enhancing operation rate of their machines in every way with a high self-consciousness of being the vanguard in the technical revolution in the countryside set out in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The members of the Daejin mechanization workteam of the Taetan Farm Machine Station who were the first to start spring ploughing have set an example in the spring ploughing drive. The Taetan County Co-operative Farm Management Committee arranged a lecture for workteam leaders in the county to take the example from this workteam. Meanwhile, the committee has given priority to political work to raise the revolutionary enthusiasm of tractor drivers.

The tractor drivers in the Guard First Class Yonan and Baechon counties who made a great contribution to producing more than 100,000 tons of grain in each county last year have launched inter-platoon, company and farm machine station socialist emulations to emerge victorious from the movement for fulfilling the task set by the Party of gathering in 500 more kg. of grain per *jongbo*. They are registering better results in the spring ploughing.

The members of the Ohyon mechanization workteam of the Yonan Farm Machine Station who received the on-the-spot teaching of the respected and beloved Leader are fulfilling without fail every day the daily ploughing quota envisaged in their yearly plan 24 per cent higher than the last year's result in order to live up to the fatherly Leader's trust and expectation by taking the lead in the comprehensive mechanization of farming.

With a burning determination to crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi band, their faithful stooges, running wild to ignite another war in South Korea within hailing distance, they are ploughing every day vast fields in the spirit with which they smashed the American imperialists, the enemy, with their tanks in the days of the Fatherland Liberation War.

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with the united efforts of both North and South Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"It is our national duty and the supreme task of the nation to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our territory, liberate South Korea and unify the fatherland by pooling strength with the South Korean people."

Greatly inspired by the socialist system daily prospering and developing under the leadership of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the South Korean people are stepping up the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for achieving the freedom and liberation and the unification of the fatherland.

Indeed, the great idea of *Juche* to which Comrade Kim Il Sung held fast in his 40-odd-year revolutionary activities and its embodiment—the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence are the banner of freedom and happiness of our people and the decisive guarantee for the victory of the Korean revolution.

Now the entire Korean people, marking the 23rd anniversary of the publication of the Twenty-Point Platform, look back with deep emotion on the glorious road of struggle they have traversed under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and regard it as great honour and happiness to wage a revolutionary struggle having him as the Leader and are determined to remain faithful single-heartedly to the Leader.

Kim Gyu Dok

Guidance and Management of Rural Economy and Ties between Ownership by Whole People and Co-operative Ownership

In the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, gave a creative elucidation to the Marxist-Leninist way of improving the guidance and management of the rural economy, strengthening the ties between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership and bringing co-operative ownership up to the level of ownership by the whole people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows:

"The basic direction in improving the guidance and management of socialist agriculture consists in steadily bringing the method of management in the agricultural co-operative economy closer to the more advanced method of management of industrial enterprises."

It is a lawful requirement for the development of the socialist co-operative economy to steadily bring the guidance and management of the rural economy closer to the more advanced method of management of industrial enterprises.

Under socialism the scale of management in agriculture is steadily expanding and agriculture is gradually approaching the advanced level of industry in its technical equipment. The method of guidance and management of agriculture, therefore, should be brought closer to the advanced method of management of industrial enterprises and, to this end, the rural economy should be guided by the method of enterprise management like in industry.

As is clearly pointed out in the Theses, management by the industrial method means the strengthening of technical guidance in production and the planning and systematization of all management work.

Employment of the industrial method in guiding the rural economy renders it possible to accelerate the technical revolution in the countryside, overcome desultoriness and lack of organization in the management of agriculture, make rational use of land, farm machines and other means of production as well as of labour power and improve cultured practices in farm production.

Soon after the completion of co-operativization in the rural areas of our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great Chongsan-ri method, the embodiment of our Party's traditional mass line in the guidance of socialist construction, and, by applying it in the guidance and management of the rural economy, suggested the formation of the county co-operative farm management committee and personally directed the work.

On this basis, our Party separated early in 1962 the function of guidance for agriculture from the county people's committee to establish in each county the co-operative farm management committee for leading the agricultural co-operative economy by the industrial method of management and set up the provincial rural economy committees and the Agricultural Commission at the centre and thus founding a completely new system of guidance in agriculture from the centre down to the county.

It is the county co-operative farm management committee that plays the most important role in the new system of agricultural guidance established in our country. The county co-operative farm management committee exercises a unified control over the agro-technicians, and over such state enterprises in the service of agriculture as the farm-machine stations, farm implement factories and irrigation control offices; and it directly organizes and leads the management work of the co-operative farms on the spot. It is, therefore, a specialized organ of leadership in agriculture which combines the function of directly leading the co-operative farms with that of directly effecting the material and technical assistance of the state to the rural economy.

The establishment of the new system of leadership in agriculture by Comrade Kim Il Sung was an example in offering an original solution of the problem of guidance and management of the rural economy under socialism, and brought about a great revolutionary turn in the guidance and management of the rural economy.

The formation of this new system in our country made it possible to lead the rural economy not by administrative method as before but by the industrial method of management, give more effective material and technical assistance of the state to the co-operative farms and decisively strengthen the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership. It also enabled the provincial, city and county people's committees—local power organs—to direct their efforts to improving land administration, construction, trade, education, culture and public health work.

Now the county co-operative farm management committee directly organizes and guides affairs in the management of the co-operative farms such as the drafting of plans, organization of production, labour administration, financial business and supply services.

At the same time, it exercises a unified control over the machines and technical means of the state and the technical forces dispatched by the state and organizes close co-operation between the state enterprises in the service of agriculture and the co-operative farms in production, thereby making the state-owned material and technical means serve agricultural production more effectively and giving successful guidance to the rural economy by the industrial method of management. Tractors and other modern farm machines are rationally distributed in conformity with their capacity and objects of work, and the tractor drivers posted to co-operative farms and co-op farm members co-operate with each other and work with responsibility. As a result the utilization rate of tractors has risen and the proportion of the work done by machines increased remarkably both in its kind and scope. And irrigation water has been more effectively used through close co-operation between the irrigation control offices and the co-operative farms.

The county co-operative farm management committee studied and analyzed the soil and weather conditions and economic situation in its county and, on this basis, established a scientific farming system and extensively introduced advanced farming technique to put agricultural production on a firm scientific and technical foundation.

Intensified guidance of the rural economy by the industrial method and improved the management of the co-operative farms are one of the basic conditions for developing and further perfecting co-operative ownership.

In the Theses Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an original exposition of the questions concerning the ties between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership and the ways for bringing the latter up to the plane of the former.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"... The questions of the correlation between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership, the ties between industry and agriculture must be solved correctly. What is of prime importance in this connection is to organically link the two types of ownership in such a way as to strengthen the direct ties between industry and agriculture in production and constantly enhance the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership."

The system of co-operative economy, which is dominant in the countryside, conforms to the nature and level of the productive forces and the level of development of the peasants' thoughts and consciousness under socialism. Co-operative ownership, however, is by no means immutable. It is lawful that in the course of the consolidation of co-operative economy, co-operative ownership changes and develops into ownership by the whole people, a higher form of ownership.

Transition of co-operative ownership to ownership by the whole people is to be successfully realized only in such a way as to consolidate and develop the former, gradually narrow down the gap between these two types of ownership and elevate constantly the former to the latter's level, not by way of excluding or weakening co-operative ownership.

The consolidation and development of co-operative ownership must be carried on in such a way as to maintain close ties with ownership by the whole people and strengthen the leading role of ownership by the whole people over it. What is important here is how to link the two types of ownership. To this end, the questions of guidance and management of the rural economy should be properly solved.

In general, the form and method of economic management are determined by the relations of ownership, but economic management exerts great influence on the consolidation and development of ownership. Especially after the completion of the socialist transformation of production relations and the establishment of the socialist economic system, the counter-action of economic management to the relations of ownership increases all the more. The improvement of guidance and management of the socialist rural economy plays a very important role in perfecting co-operative ownership. It is precisely in the course of the consolidation and development of co-operative ownership that co-operative ownership turns into ownership by the whole people.

Our Party established the county co-operative farm management committee capable of using in a uniform way machines and equipment and other technical means for agricultural production, while leaving them in the hands of the state. It thus created a concrete form for further strengthening the direct ties between industry and agriculture in production and maintaining the organic ties of the two types of socialist ownership. The management committee guides the rural economy by the industrial method of management, co-ordinately controls the enterprises which serve the rural economy, and leads them to render concentric, effective service to agricultural production. This makes it possible to link ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership in the most excellent form of organic combination which is fundamentally different from the previous form.

Thanks to the strengthening of the direct ties between industry and agriculture in production through the new system and method of guidance for agriculture, the technical revolution in the countryside has been further promoted, and the material and technical means and forces of the state have taken a more active part in agricultural production, with the result that the influence of the working class on the peasantry has increased in the spheres of ideology and culture, accelerating the process of the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants.

With the advanced method of industrial management being better generalized, the level of management of the co-operative economy shows a rapid upgrade.

This gives us a clear prospect of what concrete form co-operative ownership and state ownership assume in their combination and along which course they develop into a single ownership by the whole people.

When the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside are accelerated and state ownership is strengthened still more, with its leading role being further enhanced, the level of mechanization of agriculture will rise higher and a new change will also take place in the development of the peasants' ideology and consciousness. Inasmuch as the organic combination of the two types of ownership is effected, the state enterprises in the service of the rural economy will be continuously expanded so that the modern material and technical means owned by the whole people may gradually account for an overwhelming proportion of agricultural production. In this way ownership by the whole people will permeate co-operative ownership more widely and deeply, and the condition for the transition of co-operative ownership to ownership by the whole people will ripen step by step.

This indicates that with the establishment of the new system of leadership in agriculture, the questions of the strengthening of co-operative ownership and organic combination of two types of socialist ownership, which acquire fundamental significance in the final solution of the rural question are being successfully solved in our country.

Since the establishment of the new system of agricultural guidance in our country, its superiority and vitality have been displayed to the full from day to day.

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Just Cause of S. Korean Revolutionaries Is Sure to Win

World Public Continue to Protest against and Condemn Fascist Suppression of South Korean Revolutionaries by U.S. Imperialists and Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

The progressive people and public circles of the world bitterly protest against and condemn with surging indignation the criminal, fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

In Cuba

The personages of the Cuban law circle held a mass rally denouncing the criminal outrage of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

On the background of the platform were hung respectfully the portraits of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the respected and beloved Leader of the Cuban people Premier Fidel Castro.

Manuel Corona, law professor of Havana University, first spoke at the rally.

In his speech he said that the activities of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who are unfolding an unyielding revolutionary struggle uphold ing the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, can never be a "crime," and strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to release the arrested and imprisoned revolutionaries and patriots immediately.

The meeting, in the name of the entire personages of the Cuban law circle, adopted a statement condemning the barbarous suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The statement called upon all the judicial organs and lawyers' organizations of the world to demand the repeal of the "sentence" passed upon South Korean revolutionaries and their immediate release.

In G.D.R.

A mass meeting was held in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic. The meeting adopted with unanimous approval a statement protesting against and denouncing the atrocious suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

The statement strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who murdered Choi Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party and illegally "sentenced" his comrades-in-arms to death and other penalties.

In Mongolia

The Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association and the Mongolian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued a joint statement. The statement noted that they hate and denounce the acts of the U.S. imperialist occupationists and the South Korean puppet clique who are frantically suppressing the righteous struggle of the South Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the democratization of the South Korean society and the unification of the fatherland.

In Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak Peace Committee and Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee issued a statement bitterly flaying the barbarous fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of the South Korean revolutionaries and strongly demanding the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to repeal the death "sentence" passed upon South Korean patriots and release them.

In Japan

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan issued directions instructing its industrial unions and local councils to unfold a powerful movement for denouncing the fascist suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for delivering the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriots including members of the United Revolutionary Party in South Korea.

The Japan Construction Workers' Union adopted at its 30th central meeting a resolution exposing and bitterly flaying the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the South Korean revolutionaries.

The five democratic parties and public organizations — the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Japan Communist Party, the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, the Tokyo District Council of the Japan Trade Unions, the Tokyo Metropolitan Federation of the Japan-Korea Association and the Tokyo Metropolitan Federation of Teachers' Union — issued a joint statement sternly protesting against the fascist suppression of the South Korean people by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The statement stressed that the Japanese people can never tolerate such criminal acts on the part of the villains and expressed a firm resolve to fight resolutely to relieve fighting members of the United Revolutionary Party in South Korea and patriots.

The ten democratic youth and students organizations of Japan, Japan Democratic Youth League, Japan Socialist Youth League, National Federation of Students Self-Government Associations of Japan (Zengakuren), the Youth Measure Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the Youth Measure Department of the Japan-Korea Association, Young Women's Liaison Council under the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions of Japan, the Youth Measure Department of the All-Japan Federation of Peasants' Unions, Young Lawyers' Association of Japan and Japan Religious Youth Peace Council included, issued a joint statement.

The statement strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to stop immediately their fascist suppression of illegally arrested and imprisoned members of the United Revolutionary Party in South Korea and all other patriots and set free Kim Jong Tae and patriots at once.

The Japan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Japan-Korea Association, the New Japan Women's Association, the Japan Religious Men's Peace Council, the National Federation of Cement Workers' Trade Unions of Japan, the National Federation of Rural Trade Unions and other public organizations of Japan issued respectively statement and protests exposing and bitterly condemning the criminal barbarities of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Besides, 65 noted men of culture in Japan including writer Tomoji Abe and critic Yoshio Nagano issued in their joint name a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In the Congo (L)

In its statement the Mission of the National Liberation Council of the Congo(L) in Havana resolutely condemned the murderous "trial" of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and noted:

Those who must be tried and punished in South Korea are none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, keeping South Korea under their occupation, enforce the cruel colonial rule and arrest, imprison and murder innocent people at random, and than the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In conclusion, the statement expressed firm solidarity with the fighting South Korean people.

The Representation of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement in Havana issued a statement and denounced with surging indignation the policy of fascist suppression pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. It went on:

The criminal acts of the villains against members of the United Revolutionary Party in South Korea will only strengthen the just struggle of the Korean people who have turned out for unification of the fatherland upholding the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

In conclusion, the statement demanded strongly the repeal of criminal "sentence" imposed upon the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and their immediate release.

Punish Severely U.S. Imperialist Murderers!

S. Korean People Denounce U.S. Imperialist Wolves Who Fired at South Korean Children

The U.S. imperialist wolves are engrossed in bestial atrocities against the people of South Korea keeping it under their occupation. These beasts fired shotguns at four Korean children in Sonsan, North Kyongsang Province. This thrice-cursed barbarity intensified South Korean people's hatred for and indignation with the wolfish Yankee imperialists.

The South Korean people of broad sections are denouncing with surging indignation the atrocity of the U.S. imperialist beasts and demanding their heavy punishment.

According to South Korean papers, a South Korean branded this villainous outrage of the U.S. imperialist beasts as a "savage act infringing upon human rights" and a lawyer surnamed Pak stated that "it is a savage act to fire shotguns at children at random."

A certain Choi residing in Daegu said: If they have an atom of human conscience, how can they commit such barbarous act! These beasts "should be severely punished."

As was already reported, the U.S. imperialist wolves found four children sitting in the sun on February 22 when they were prowling about with shotguns on their shoulders in the mountains behind Bisan-dong, Gumi town in Sonsan county, North Kyongsang Province and fired their guns at them at 30 metres' distance, throwing them all to the ground.

The South Korean papers say that children named Kim Yong Su and Son Gyong Chang had 12 bullets in the head and back each.

What brutal human butchers the U.S. imperialist beasts are!

The South Korean people are burning with a determination to inflict a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold revenge upon the U.S. imperialist murderers, two-legged beasts.

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The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside have been successfully stepped up thanks to the intensified political and ideological guidance by the Party and state and their increased technical, cultural and financial assistance for the countryside.

The technical and cultural standards of the peasants and the level of their ideological consciousness have been raised markedly and the worker-peasant alliance further consolidated and developed. Through the guidance of the rural economy by the industrial method the management work of the co-operative farm itself has been decisively improved, the organic combination of ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership is being successfully realized and the survivals of desultoriness and spontaneity that existed in the co-operative farms are being completely eliminated.

Particularly on the original initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sub-workteam management system — cell of the collective life and a form of organisation of production in the countryside — which is most suitable to the actual conditions of our country, has been introduced on an extensive scale. As a result, the co-operative farmers are giving full play to their conscious enthusiasm and taking part in production and industrial management in a way worthy of the master, and the socialist principle of distribution is being better carried through and business activity of the co-operative farms well organized.

Our socialist rural economy, like the industrial production, is making a steady advance on a sound basis according to the law of development of the socialist economy. Despite the very unfavourable weather conditions in recent years, the agricultural production in our country has brought about continuous great upsurge and, accordingly, the living standards of the peasants have risen higher.

All this eloquently proves the correctness of the great revolutionary ideas and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, who has paved the shortest way for the complete victory of socialism and the transition to communism by skilfully solving the questions of the guidance and management of the socialist rural economy and the combination of the two types of socialist ownership. It also clearly testifies to the correctness of policy and measures of our Party for agriculture.

Maeng Ha Il

Children of the Kumi primary school in Sonsan county, North Kyongsang Province staging an anti-U.S. demonstration in protest against the wolfish U.S. imperialists' thrice-cursed atrocity of firing shotguns at Korean children. The slogan inscribed on the placard reads: "U.S. army, don't shoot!" (Reprinted from a South Korean paper)

U.S. imperialist murderers committed an unpardonable barbarity of shooting down four Korean children with shotguns in the hill behind Bisan-dong, Kumi township, Sonsan county, North Kyongsang Province. This is a photo reprinted from a South Korean paper. The title reads: "Twelve shots fired at a distance of 30 metres hit the head" and "This is a barbarous act."

S. Korean People Deliver Blows at U.S. Imperialists and Their Lackeys

The South Korean patriotic people who have risen in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle are conducting various forms of activities to strike repeated blows at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges.

Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique's Predatory Documents Burnt

On the early morning of February 20, patriotic residents of Pusan set fire to a post-box in Jungam-dong, central district of the city, reducing to ashes bundles of the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique's predatory documents in the box, according to South Korean newspaper.

The post-box, it is reported, was full of documents for plundering peasants, which the "South Kyongsang Provincial Branch of the Land Improvement Association," an institution of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the countryside, had addressed to its 60 lower organs.

Enemy's Military Train Overturned

According to a news dispatch from Seoul, a group of patriotic folk in Jongson district, Kangwon Province of South Korea overturned a military train of the enemy which was running from the Jongson station to the Kohan station at dawn of March 19.

Patriotic people climbed a hill near the railway line at early dawn and waited for the enemy's military train to come according to their plan, and they, all at once, rolled down big rocks just before it passed the spot.

The rocks weighing 5 tons derailed and overturned the enemy's military train, causing a big chaos

Prior to this, patriotic residents derailed and overturned on March 15 a running military train of the enemy near the Naepan railway station in South Chungchong Province.

Such action is part of the struggle of the South Korean people for frustrating the criminal war moves of the U.S. imperialists.

Murderous Trial of U.S. Imperialists and Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

According to radio broadcast from Seoul, the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, their stooges, who had imprisoned and illegally persecuted for long members of the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism, South Korean patriots, by fabricating a "case," perpetrated a criminal outrageous act of "sentencing" three patriots to penal servitude at a murderous "trial" held on March 18.

This is an intolerable mockery of and an outright challenge to the entire Korean people and the world's people strongly demanding the immediate stoppage of the fascist suppression and barbarous murder of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and the unconditional release of those who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned.

As is already well known, the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism is an academic organisation formed by progressive students of the College of Liberal Arts and Science under Seoul University in 1963.

The members of this society had striven for putting an early end to the tragedy of national split and achieving the independent unification of the fatherland.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang, at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists, also staged a murderous trial in Sokcho, South Korean Kangwon Province, on March 20 and committed a crime of "demanding" 3-5 years' imprisonment for 96 South Korean fishermen who returned home from the northern half of the Republic.

This fascist outfit arrested the fishermen on the strength of the notorious "anti-communist law."

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U.S. Imperialist Aggressors' Recent Intensified War Schemes Exposed

Our Senior Member to Military Armistice Commission Sends a Letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and Warns the Enemy Side not to Run Recklessly at the 286th MAC Meeting

Recently the U.S. imperialist aggressors are madly clamouring for another aggressive war, continually introducing new types of operational equipment and armed forces into South Korea.

In this connection Major General Li Chun Son, Senior Member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent on March 19 a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

According to the letter, the U.S. imperialist aggressors again illegally shipped in a mine sweeper from their mainland and handed it over to the South Korean puppet army in flagrant violation of sub-Paragraph 13-D of the Armistice Agreement on February 15, 1969 and let the nuclear-powered offensive submarine "Haddock" and the submarine rescue ship "Florican" belonging to the U.S. Pacific fleet visit South Korea in the name of "friendship call" on February 6.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors decided to appropriate 300 million dollars for reinforcing the armament of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet army and are going to ship into South Korea this year numerous new type weapons and operational equipment including "Phantom," military helicopters and M-16 rifles.

In the letter our Senior Member pointed to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggresosrs have illegally brought into South Korea a large number of their aggressive troops and war materials from the mainland of the United States to stage the provocative "South Korea-U.S. joint mobile exercise," and resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for all their frantic war manoeuvres seriously menacing the Korean armistice.

Our Senior Member hoped in the letter the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission assuming the mission of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement would seriously discuss the grave violations of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, take necessary measures and inform him of the result.

Prior to sending this letter, the 286th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on March 17 in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side strongly protested against the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops for their recent serious provocative hostile acts against our side in the Demilitarized Zone, and called the enemy side to account for them.

According to the statement of Major General Li Chun Son, our Senior Member, at the meeting, between around 15:40 and 16:00 on March 15, the U.S. imperialist aggressors mobilized many of their aggressive troops to fire more than 1,000 bullets into our post from their post near to marker No. 0025 of the Military Demarcation Line.

Sentinels of our People's Army were compelled to take self-defence measures and the provokers had to duly pay in blood for their act.

Between around 17:05 and 17:20 on the same day the American imperialist aggressors again committed a hostile act of shooting over 1,000 bullets at the post of our side from their post east of marker No. 0025 of the Military Demarcation Line.

Sentinels of our People's Army dealt a deserving blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors who recklessly played with fire.

Far from drawing a lesson from their repeated defeats, the American imperialist aggressors brought five armoured cars into a point 500 metres east of marker No. 0021 of the Military Demarcation Line around 19:30 and 19:50 and massed four helicopters, 20-odd tanks and armoured cars and hundreds of their aggressive troops near to the southern boundary of the Demilitarized Zone and attempted to bring them into the zone.

Besides, the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired more than 740 bullets at our side on 19 occasions from March 11 to 14 all over the Demilitarized Zone. And between March 13 and 16 they perpetrated a criminal act of illegally introducing into the Demilitarized Zone 13 armoured cars and one 57mm, recoilless gun.

Our Senior Member pointed to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are engrossed in playing with fire against our side even in the Demilitarized Zone by mobilizing their aggressive troops, while staging a large-scale war exercise by airlifting a large number of their aggression troops and lethal weapons from the mainland of the United States to South Korea, and slated that this is designed to start a new aggressive war in Korea.

Senior Member of our side sternly demanded the enemy side to admit frankly the recent vicious and naked provocative acts by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, apologize to our side for them and give assurances that they would not commit such criminal acts again in the future.

Major General Li Chun Son, Senior Member of our side, warned that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare to launch a new aggressive war in Korea ignoring our patient warnnings, they will gain nothing but corpses and death from it.

South Korean Puppet Regime Is Tool for Executing U.S. Imperialist Policy of Aggression (2)

S. Korean Puppet Regime Is Colonial and Dependent "Power"

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said with regard to the dependence of the South Korean puppet regime in his historic report delivered at the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

"... The power of the Republic is an independent and sovereign power, whereas the so-called 'power' of South Korea is an out-and-out colonial and dependent 'power.'"

The power of the Republic is an independent power set up by the people themselves on the basis of the programme formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea embodies the far-reaching plan and great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung for restoring the fatherland and building socialism and communism, the ideal of humanity, in Korea.

The power of the Republic has consistently implemented thoroughly the principles of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche*, from its inception.

The idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the invariable guiding principle of the power of the Republic in all its policies and activities, is based entirely on the national interests and will of the Korean people.

As a result of the embodiment of idea of *Juche*, our country has now become an independent socialist state which has the advanced socialist system and the firm basis of an independent national economy and is possessed of a powerful all-people defence system and a splendid national culture.

Today the D.P.R.K. enters the international arena as a full-fledged independent state. Our Republic towering majestically in the East is praised by the world people as the "cradleland of *Juche*," "Korea of Chollima" and a "model of socialism" and it is shedding its brilliant light all over the world.

The so-called "power" of South Korea is a puppet power fabricated by the U.S. imperialist agressors at the point of the bayonet and a colonial and dependent "power" which runs counter to the interests of the Korean people.

On their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists forcibly dissolved the people's committees instituted on the initiative of the people in order to reduce South Korea to their permanent colony and proclaimed their "Military Government."

When the "Military Government" met with the powerful resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists replaced the signboard of the "Military Government" with that of the "Interim Government of South Korea" with a view to covering up their colonial rule. In August 1948 they rigged up a puppet government under the name of the so-called "Republic of Korea Government" through the notorious "May 10 separate elections" fabricated by force of arms.

The U.S. imperialists concluded with the puppet regime a number of "treaties" and "agreements" stipulating that the latter shall take over wholly and execute the business of their "Military Government."

These "agreements" and "treaties" signed between the U.S. imperialists and the puppet government of South Korea confirmed by "law" the control of the South Korean puppet regime by the U.S. imperialists and placed the American imperialists in a position to exercise unlimited power and the privileges of plunder.

The "U.S. embassy," the headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and the "AID" in South Korea use all the power and privileges to manipulate the puppet government behind the scene.

The South Korean puppet government only executed the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and plunder according to the orientations indicated by these on-the-spot ruling machines of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and within the limits set by them under the supervision and control of the U.S. "advisers."

For instance, the U.S. imperialists "inspect and reexamine without restriction all the planning work and related records" of the puppet government and decide upon the "character and sphere of work" of the puppet regime according to the so-called "South Korea-U.S. agreement on economic and technical co-operation."

The "AID" in South Korea receives all information on the formation of the "budget" from the puppet government before the puppet National Assembly "deliberates on the budget bill" and examines it. And it has even the "right of ex post facto decision" to amend even the "budget" approved by the puppet National Assembly.

In fact, the South Korean puppet regime is under the full control and supervision of U.S. imperialism in all the political activities. It cannot have its own way in everything. It has to obtain the "agreement" and "approval" of the U.S. imperialist master in dealing with all the matters from fabricating the "constitution" and "laws" and working out the budget to taxing and transferring a puppet official.

The puppet regime is completely dependent on U.S. imperialism economically.

Through numerous "agreements" and "treaties" such as the aggressive "South Korea-U.S. agreement on economic aid," the "agreement on economic co-ordination," the "agreement on the South Korea-U.S. Joint Economic Committee," the "South Korea-U.S. agreement on economic

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Korean People Actively Support Anti-U.S. Struggle of Cambodian People

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on March 29 denouncing the U.S. imperialists for continuously and viciously perpetrating brigandish aggressive acts against Cambodia. The statement reads:

Statement of D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry

The U.S. imperialists continue perpetrating viciously brigandish acts of aggression against Cambodia.

Aircraft of the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppets, their stooges, perpetrated criminal barbarities: on February 27 they dropped rockets on and strafed a village near Chantrea in Svayrieng Province, Cambodia, killing and wounding several peaceful inhabitants and, on March 11, intruded the air above Skatoum village in Kompongcham Province, Cambodia, twice and perpetrated strafing, killing four peaceful inhabitants and wounding ten others and burning a number of houses.

The Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement on March 7, 1969 in connection with the repeated aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists, sharply denouncing them. Nevertheless, the blood-thirsty U.S. imperialists are perpetrating still more persistently aggressive acts against Cambodia.

On March 19, 1969 the Royal Government of Cambodia issued another statement, once again denouncing the bestial barbarities of the U.S. imperialists and asking all the countries to support the stand of Cambodia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people support the just steps taken by the Royal Government of Cambodia against the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and condemn the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for their ceaseless criminal barbarities, which are an outrageous infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia and a challenge to peace in Southeast Asia.

The U.S. imperialists intend to threaten the Cambodian people and force them to step back from their opposition to their policies of aggression and war, by further intensifying day by day acts of aggression and provocation against neutral Cambodia. But the further the U.S. imperialists intensify their aggressive acts, the further their filthy nature will stand exposed as the main force of aggression and war and the most heinous enemy of mankind and the greater hatred and animosity they will evoke among the people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists should discontinue at once their acts of aggression and provocation against Cambodia, strictly respect the independence, neutrality and sovereignty of Cambodia and unconditionally recognize the territorial integrity of Cambodia with the present boundaries.

Today the struggle of the Cambodian people against the barbarous aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists is a righteous struggle for defending national dignity and the sovereignty of the country.

This struggle of the Cambodian people is enjoying the active support of the world peace-loving people.

The Korean people will continue to render active support to the Cambodian people in their anti-U.S. struggle in the future, too.

The U.S. imperialists should not run riot. If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges keep intensifying the aggressive manoeuvres, it will run up against stronger denunciation by the world people and bring a more miserable setback to themselves.

Pyongyang, March 28, 1969

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"state security law" and "fishery law" and had long subjected them to all manner of cruel torture and persecution.

This is a fascist outrage the gangsters are committing more desperately of late to prevent the South Korean people from learning through the fishermen the brilliant reality of the northern half of the Republic prospering and developing from day to day under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Last summer these fishermen met with a disaster while fishing aboard wooden cogs in the East Sea and were drifted into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic.

They received full medical treatment and took a good rest amid the warm care of the brothers in the northern half, recovered their health and on October 31 last year, returned to their native places where their parents, wives and children were awaiting them.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, make no scruple of committing a criminal barbarity of imposing penal servitude on guiltless South Korean patriots and people on faked-up "charges".

This is a deathbed struggle of those whose days are numbered.

Japanese Militarists Cannot Escape from Severe Retaliatory Punishment

The Japanese militarists are now joining on a full-scale the U.S. imperialists in their preparations for a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Some time ago, the American imperialists airlifted their aggressive troops and war materials from the mainland of the United States to South Korea to stage a mad military exercise named "Focus Retina operation." This is a link in the chain of their manoeuvres for another aggressive war in Korea. The bases of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in Okinawa and Japan proper and the Japanese "self-defence forces" served the recent war racket.

The planes of the American imperialist aggressor army which took part in the provocative "airborne operation" flew from the mainland of the United States and stopped at Okinawa for maintenance and refuelling. And those "special units" and many other troops of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army stationed in bases in Japan and Okinawa also went to South Korea to participate in the military exercise.

All this testifies to the fact that the recent "South Korea-U.S. joint strategic mobile exercise" was staged with the active co-operation and participation of the Japanese militarists with Okinawa and Japan as the important advanced operational bases.

The Japanese militarists secretly planned to conduct a joint exercise of the three services of their "self-defence forces" for the supposed attack on Korea, synchronizing with the recent military exercise of the U.S. imperialists.

All this shows that the recent "South Korea-U.S. joint strategic mobile exercise" is not merely the one by American imperialism and the South Korean puppet clique. It is, in fact, a triangular "joint exercise" of the American and Japanese reactionaries and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists used the bases in Okinawa and Japan proper in the last aggressive war against Korea and sent their notorious armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our country.

Okinawa has been completely converted into a base of the U.S. imperialists for nuclear attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese militarists have long allowed their master U.S. imperialists to use Okinawa and the whole territory of Japan at will whenever they unleash a new aggressive war in Korea. They have openly ranted that they would take part in the "joint military action" of the U.S., Japan and South Korea against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the so-called "Japan-U.S. security pact" and the "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact" when the Korean war breaks out again.

The Japanese militarists, in conspiracy with U.S. imperialism, have already made plans for an aggressive war against the Korean people — plans for "Operation Three Arrows" "Operation Flying Dragon" and "Operation Bull Run" and are now stepping up preparations for mobilization, trying to perfect a "system for joint operations" with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet troops.

The Japanese militarists ambitious of reinvading Asia are seeking cunningly to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by actively joining the U.S. imperialists in their provocation for a new aggressive war in Korea.

All facts show clearly that U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism are the heinous enemy of the peoples of Korea and Asia and gravely jeopardize peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The acts of the Japanese militarists to reinvade Korea and the Asian countries by availing themselves of the plan for the U.S. imperialists' Asian aggression will only hasten their ruin.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Korea today is not the Korea of yesterday, and today's Asia is not the Asia of yesterday. If the Japanese militarists launch out on re-aggression against Korea and Asia in disregard of the lessons of history, they will perish in the flames they kindle themselves."

The Sato clique must draw a due lesson from the odious fate of the Tojo clique and should not run recklessly.

Should the Japanese militarists dare to involve in the scheme of the U.S. imperialists for the provocation of a new aggressive war in Korea, they can never escape from a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliatory punishment of the Korean people.

Pak Ung Gil

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and technical co-operation," the U.S. imperialists control directly or indirectly the whole of the South Korean economy including all resources, production, marketing, finance and credit.

The South Korean puppet regime is under an obligation to "hand over" to U.S. imperialism any wealth which it "is interested in" whenever it requests and to secure industrial activity of the U.S. monopoly capitalists in their interests under the "agreements" signed with U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism controls the South Korean economy through the aggressive and predatory "aid" and the "counterpart fund."

The dependence of the South Korean economy finds vivid manifestation in the fact that South Korea is entirely dependent on U.S. imperialism in raw materials, equipment and funds.

The South Korean puppets rely on U.S. imperialism for 80-90 per cent of main raw materials of processing industry, make up for the bulk of fuel-power with crude oil of U.S. imperialism and import from the United States 98 per cent of raw cotton which was self-sufficient basically in the past.

The puppet regime relies on the U.S. "aid" for 45-50 per cent of the financial budget, 30 per cent of banking funds and 80 per cent of import trade and it is deeply in debt to foreign countries.

U.S. imperialism fully controls the South Korean puppet regime militarily.

U.S. imperialism completely seized the prerogative of supreme command over the puppet troops through various humiliating military treaties including the "South Korea-U.S. military agreement," the "agreement on the transfer of the prerogative of supreme command," the "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact" and the "proceedings of the South Korea-U.S. talks."

The "commander of U.S. forces in South Korea" who holds the prerogative of supreme command over the puppet troops gives orders on operations to the chief of the general staff of the puppet ground, air and naval forces or commander of the puppet marine corps in the name of the commander of "United Nations forces" and receives from them the report on the result of their fulfilment.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops also hold all the rights in military actions including the right to ratify the personnel matter of the puppet troops.

The South Korean puppet regime cannot take any military actions without the consent of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

U.S. imperialism completely controls the South Korean puppet regime in the fields of ideology and culture, too.

Through its "advisers" in the "Ministry of Education" and the "Ministry of Public Information" and their affiliated educational and cultural organs U.S. imperialism gives the puppet regime the direction of ideological and cultural policies and controls the formation of machinery and personnel administration and all other activities of the puppet educational and cultural organs.

U.S. imperialism conducts its ideological and cultural control through its "Information Service in South Korea."

The real "governor-general" in South Korea is the "U.S. embassy in South Korea" which controls in a uniform way the U.S. imperialist aggressive organs in South Korea and the South Korean puppet regime has no independence and is under the control of U.S. imperialism.

The South Korean puppet regime which is under the full control of U.S. imperialism is a tool faithfully executing instructions of the latter.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic object of the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea is to reduce it to military base for aggression, to a military appendage of the United States."

Since the first days of their landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have all along pursued the insidious aim of turning South Korea into their colony and using it as a stepping-stone for their aggression of the whole of Korea and Asia.

Especially recently they have begun to use more actively South Korea, their military base, and its military potential in executing their policy of war, further stepping up war preparations in South Korea.

The South Korean puppet regime is actively following the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. It is increasing the puppet army and is further modernizing its military equipment.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying the bloody fascist terror rule to offset all social elements which are in the way of executing their policies of war and colonial plunder, while expanding military set-ups everywhere in South Korea and more actively promoting the militarization of the economy and putting the whole of South Korea on a "war footing."

They punish workers who strike in demand of pay-hike and democratic rights, peasants who oppose plunder and demand land and revolutionaries and patriotic people who have risen in the just fight for the freedom and liberation of the people and the unification of the country.

Of late the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi fascist gang "sentenced" to capital and heavy penalties revolutionaries and patriots including Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the United Revolutionary Party in South Korea, and committed a bestial outrage of murdering in cold blood the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Choi Yong Do, Chairman of South Cholla Provincial Committee of the same Party.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings the South Korean compatriots are now undergoing.

The South Korean people are vigorously waging all forms of struggle including the armed struggle to oppose the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and to overthrow the puppet regime, an instrument of their colonial rule.

All the people of South Korea are now full of the feeling of boundless reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and are burning with the ardent desire to live in his warm bosom at an early date.

The South Korean people who are valorously fighting despite of the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will surely drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and topple the South Korean puppet regime.

Through their revolutionary struggle the South Korean people will hasten without fail the day when they, together with the brothers in the northern half of the Republic, will live happily in the bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in a unified fatherland.

Kim Gwang Su

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